The New-York Times.

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THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

IMPORTANT ACTION BY THE PRESIDENT.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS INSTRUCTED TO MAINTAIN ORDER—TROOPS TO BE AT THEIR DISPOSAL IF NECESSARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Attorney General Williams returned from Long Branch early this morning, bringing with him from the President a brief letter to the Secretary of War, indicating the desire of the Executive as regards the disposition of the troops for the prevention of further disorders in the South. The letter is brief and forcible, and shows the disfavor with which the President has learned of the growing disorders throughout the Southern country, and pointing out the steps necessary to be taken to prevent their recurrence, to punish the guilty, and to make free speech possible for all classes of citizens south of Mason and Dixon's line. The following is the letter:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 2, 1874.

Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

The recent atrocities in the South, particularly in Louisiana, Alabama, and South Carolina, show a disregard for law, civil rights, and personal protection, that ought not to be tolerated in any civilized government. It looks as if, unless speedily checked, matters must become worse until life and property there will receive no protection from the local authorities, such authority becoming powerless. Under such circumstances, it is the duty of the Government to give all the aid for the protection of life and civil rights legally authorized. To this end I wish you would consult with the Attorney General, who is well informed as to the outrages already committed, and the localities where the greatest danger lies, and so order troops as to be available in case of necessity. All proceedings for the protection of the South will be under the Law Department of the Government, and will be directed by the Attorney General in accordance with the provisions of the Enforcement acts. No instructions need therefore be given the troops ordered into the Southern States, except as they may be transmitted from time to time on advice from the Attorney General, or as circumstances may determine hereafter.

Yours truly,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Directly the Attorney General returned, an informal Cabinet meeting was called at the office of the Secretary of War. There were present at this meeting the cabinet officers who are in this city and one or two persons cognizant of the condition of affairs in the South. The letter of the President to the Secretary of War was presented to the conference, and the general outlines of the circular subsequently issued by the Attorney General drafted and discussed. That circular is a letter of instructions addressed to all United States Marshals and United States District Attorneys in the South, calling their attention to the existing disorders. The following is the circular in question:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1874.

SIR: Outrages of various descriptions, and in some cases atrocious murders, have been committed in your district by bodies of armed men, sometimes in disguise, and with the view, it is believed, of overawing and intimidating peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and depriving them of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States. Your attention is directed to an act of Congress passed April 9, 1866, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish means for their vindication;" and to another passed April 20, 1871, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes;" also to one passed May 30, 1870, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," which, with their amendments, make these deeds of violence and of blood offenses within the jurisdiction of the General Government. I consider it my duty, in view of these circumstances, to instruct you to proceed, with all energy and dispatch, to detect, expose, arrest, and punish the perpetrators of these crimes, and to that end you are to spare no effort or necessary expense. Troops of the United States will be stationed at different and convenient points in your district for the purpose of giving you all needful aid in the discharge of your official duties. You understand, of course, that no interference whatever is hereby intended with any political or party action not in violation of law, but protection to all classes of citizens, white and colored, in the free exercise of the elective franchise, and the enjoyment of the other rights and privileges to which they are entitled under the Constitution and laws as citizens of the United States.

The instructions are issued by the authority of the President, and with the concurrence of the Secretary of War. Very respectfully,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

The necessity of such action as this is confirmed by well authenticated information which is hourly received here.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN ALABAMA.

Hon. Alexander White, Congressman at Large from Alabama, and one of the most eminent jurists and eloquent orators of the South, arrived here to-day. He tells a startling story of murders and intimidations of the colored people which have come within his own knowledge. He knows of some colored farmers who have large crops valued at several thousand dollars, who do not dare to stay on their farms to harvest them, and who have fled to the towns in the hope of being better protected from personal violence at the hands of the whites. Mr. White says that there never has been such a condition of excitement in the South since the war, and that in some parts of the South the lower classes of whites appear to think that a war now actually exists. He says that in most of the South the expression of Republican opinions is impossible, and that free speech is impossible and life insecure, and that the General Government is denounced with bitterest hate, and the most treasonable speeches made by old rebel leaders. The probabilities of another secession war are openly discussed.

HOPES OF SECURITY BASED ON THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

Senator West, who is here, states that there have been one hundred political murders in the South in the last three weeks. Some of the Southern Republicans who are here, Congressmen and others, are now preparing to return, believing that the Attorney General's order will do much to make life secure. There are several Southern Republicans here who had come North intending never to return, unless the general Government took some action, as they felt that their lives were not worth an hour's purchase in these times.

CONFERENCE AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 3.—This morning Senator Patterson, Judge MacKay, and Mr. Baker, Chairman of the Republican Committee of Texas, called upon President Grant and had a protracted interview with him in relation to Southern affairs.

MARSHAL PACKARD MAKES A REQUISITION FOR TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Marshal Packard, of Louisiana, made a requisition several days ago for troops to [illegible] in that State. Senator [illegible] moved to New-Orleans, believing their mere presence would have a good moral effect, while they might be employed under the usual limitations and restrictions in the enforcement of the laws.

ACTION OF GOVERNOR KELLOGG.

REWARD OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH FOR THE COUSHATTA MURDERERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 3.—Gov. Kellogg has issued a proclamation placing a reward of $5,000 a head on all the persons implicated in the Coushatta affair, and accompanying his proclamation by the following statement:

To the Public:

Having felt it my duty to issue my proclamation offering a large reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers in the Couchatta outrage, and to the end that the law-abiding citizens of the State may comprehend the magnitude of the crime committed, and be induced to render more active assistance to the officers of the law, I deem it proper to make the following statements. These facts are gathered from reliable information received at the Executive Department:

On or about the 28th day of August, 1874, a body of persons belonging to a semi-military organization, known as the "White League of Louisiana," assembled in the town of Coushatta Parish of Red River, in this State, for the purpose of compelling by force of arms the State officers of that parish to resign their positions. These officers were men of good character, most of them largely interested in planting and mercantile pursuits. They held their positions with the full consent of an admittedly large majority of the legal voters of the parish, this being a heavily Republican parish, as admitted by the fusion returning boards. The only known objection to them was that they were of Republican principles. Frank Edgerton, the duly qualified Sheriff of the parish, in strict compliance with the laws of the State and of the United States, summoned a *posse comitatus* of citizens, white and colored, to assist him in protecting the parish officers in the exercise of their unnoubted rights and duties from the threatened unlawful violence of the White League. His *posse*, consisting of sixty-five men, were overpowered by a superior force assembled from the adjacent parishes, and finally, after several colored and white men had been killed, surrendered themselves prisoners, with the explicit guarantee that their lives would be spared if the more prominent Republicans would agree to leave the parish, and those holding office would resign their positions. These stipulations, although unlawfully exacted, were complied with on the part of the Republican officials, who were then locked up in the jail for the night. The following named persons were among those who surrendered and resigned: Homer J. Twitchell, planter, and Tax Collector of Red River parish, and Deputy United States Postmaster in charge of the Post Office at Coushatta; Robert A. Dewees, Supervisor of Registration, Desota Parish; Clark Holland, merchant, and Supervisor Registration, Red River Parish; W. T. Howell, Parish Attorney and United States Counsel; Frank S. Edgerton, Sheriff of Red River Parish, and M. E. Willis, merchant, and Justice of the Peace. On the following morning, Sunday, the 30th of August, these persons were bound together, two and two, and conducted by an armed guard to the McFarland plantation, just over the parish line of the Red River, within the boundaries of Bossier Parish, about forty miles east of the Texas line. There they were set upon and deliberately murdered in cold blood. On the night preceding the murder, a body of forty members of the White League of Caddo Parish, mounted and armed, left the City of Shreveport, and were seen riding in the direction of the place where the murder was subsequently committed. Their bodies were buried where they fell, without inquest or any formality whatever.

Signed. WM. J. KELLOGG, Governor.

THE REBEL ACCOUNT REPEATED.

LOUISIANA, Sept. 3.—In a special to the *Picayune* from Shreveport to-day additional information of a reliable character fully confirms Major Stephenson's statement, and gives additional particulars of the Coushatta affair. The shots which wounded Dickson were fired from Twitchell's house, where Dewees, Edgerton, Twitchell, Howell, Willis, and Holland were congregated with a party of negroes, all armed. Mr. Dickson had conversed with them a few moments before they shot him. The conversation was far from violent, and the assault without the slightest provocation. A number of negroes who came into Coushatta after the troubles to surrender their arms and ask the protection of the whites, stated that Twitchell and the others, as above named, had furnished them with arms and ammunition, and told them that the time had come for them to strike for their rights. A respectable white lady, living above Coushatta, was approached by a negro, who drew his pistol upon her, cursed her, and told her that the negroes intended to kill everything in the country that looked white. The miscreant escaped. Everything is quiet in Red River at last accounts. The false statement emanating from Kellogg, that the people from Caddo Parish had anything to do with the disturbance, is absurd. The affair was over before a suspicion of it was entertained by a respectable white person in Caddo, with the exception of the extreme southern point of the parish, where there are very few whites. A courier from the upper point of Red River did not reach Shreveport until Saturday, whereas the disturbances were all quieted by Friday morning.

THE BLACK HILLS.

VIGOROUS ORDERS OF GEN. SHERIDAN AGAINST INTRUDERS ON THE RESERVATION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan to-day sent the following order by telegraph to Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, at St. Paul, Minn.:

Should the companies now organizing at Sioux City and Yankton trespass on the Sioux Indian reservation, you are hereby directed to use the force at your command to burn the wagon trains, destroy the outfit, and arrest the leaders, confining them at the nearest military post in the Indian country. Should they succeed in reaching the interior, you are directed to send such force of cavalry in pursuit as will accomplish the purposes above-named. Should Congress open up the country for settlement by extinguishing the treaty rights of the Indians, the undersigned will give a cordial support to the settlement of the Black Hills. A duplicate copy of these instructions has been sent to the General commanding the Department of the Platte.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Wednesday morning a fire was discovered in Milford, Penn., in a building occupied by Finger & Van Etter as a dry-goods store. The building belonged to the estate of John R. Wells, deceased, and was valued at $8,000; no insurance. Finger & Van Etter's loss on stock was $7,000; insured in the Phenix, of Hartford, and Continental and Hanover, of New-York, for $5,000. E. H. Mott lost a valuable collection of books and papers, and all his furniture and household effects.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the cooperage owned and occupied by Hugh McDonald, on First street, Brooklyn. Damages, $500.

A fire in East Boston, Mass., at midnight on Thursday, burned out Messrs. Davis and Greenwood, dry-goods dealers. The loss is $3,500; insured.

OPENING OF THE EUTAW HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 3.—The formal opening to the public of the Eutaw House, recently thoroughly repaired and refitted, was celebrated to-night by a complimentary banquet by the merchants of Baltimore to Major W. W. Leland, the proprietor. Speeches were made by Gov. Groome, [illegible]

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

INSURANCE CONVENTION.

THE SUBJECT OF INSURANCE TAXATION FULLY DISCUSSED—THE MATTER REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—In the Convention of Insurance Commissioners to-day the North-western Board of Underwriters, through a committee headed by R. J. Smith, Chicago, late President of the board, presented their views on the subject of insurance taxation, in the form of a memorial. The document is quite lengthy, but its arguments are crystalized into suggestions favoring such reforms in legislation as shall give a State just and fair equivalent for permitting companies in other States to transact business in its borders. It declares that the rightful basis of taxation is founded on the net value to companies of the concessions granted by the several States, and should be based on the profits, not the losses of the companies. It asserts that taxes levied on gross receipts are unjust, oppressive, and opposed to every consideration of justice.

Complaint made by five insurers was supplemented by life insurance operators who were also present. Charlton T. Lewis, Secretary Chamber Life Insurance Company, of New-York, maintained that taxation of life insurance companies, as usually enforced, was unwise and unjust, and that it discourages the business and hazards the safety of companies. During the war the General Government imposed a tax of three-tenths of one per cent. upon the gross premiums of life insurance companies, but it was soon judged excessive and was removed. Now, however, he said, those companies are taxed far more heavily than then.

Mr. Harvey, an actuary from St. Louis, expressed decided opposition to the system now followed by States taxing life insurance companies. He thought the tax imposed by the General Government was a war measure, and ought no longer to be followed.

W. H. Hewitt, editor of the *Insurance Chronicle*, New-York, was of the same opinion. Life insurance business should, he said, bear a fair share of the cost of good government and no more, but to tax the gross receipts was certainly a mistake. The net premiums, after deducting losses and expenses, would, he said, be a proper measure of taxation.

Mr. Liggett, Secretary of the Michigan Mutual Life, expressed entire disapproval of the system of taxation adopted in some of the States. Thus, they frequently extort money for issuing charters, and for other services in addition to the regular tax on receipts. He thought one tax should be imposed and nothing further be put on.

Superintendent Row, of Michigan, thought the policy of some of the Eastern States in refusing to allow their insurance companies to invest money in the West, extremely unwise.

Mr. Hewitt was in favor of the largest freedom in permitting Eastern capital to go West, but it must, he said, be remembered such general freedom will probably not be granted at present. The Western States will cut their own throats if they drive the Eastern insurance companies out of their limits by excessive taxation. When insurance companies withdraw their insurance business they will certainly withdraw their capital as soon thereafter as possible. Above all, the rate of taxation should not be suddenly increased, as such a course was liable to result in ruin to life insurance companies which have entered into contracts with policy holders, while a slight increase in taxation will cause heavy losses to insurers.

The further consideration of the matter was informal and desultory, and the subject was referred to the Committee on Taxation, after which the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

REVIVAL OF AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING—INSPECTION OF STEAM VESSELS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The National Board of Steam Navigation met again this morning. After transacting the regular routine business, on motion of Gen. W. L. James, the thanks of the board were tendered to Congress for the appropriations made for the improvement of Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, and for the establishment of lights at dangerous points.

On motion of B. S. Osbon, the board unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the National Board of Steam Navigation since the last session have witnessed with pride the evidence of a revival of American shipbuilding in various parts of the United States, and the unprecedented increase of tonnage for employment in the foreign trade, giving proof that the skilled artisans of our country still take high rank among their competitors abroad; and it only remains now for our national Legislature to assure this interest its fostering care to induce capital to seek investment in steam tonnage, and thus in a short time for our nation to regain its wonted just and proud position among the maritime nations of the world.

Mr. Osbon gave a very interesting account of the rise and progress of American ship-building industries, claiming that the time was not far distant when ships for foreign flags would be built in our ship-yards.

The following resolution was offered by the Executive Committee, unanimously adopted, and ordered to be sent to the President of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury:

Resolved, That the National Board of Steam Navigation profoundly impressed with the vital importance of correct administration of steam-vessel inspection, would most respectfully request and urge the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury to place at its head a gentleman of integrity and learning in the line of duties devolved by law on that officer—a practical man, a thorough engineer, one acquainted with navigation on ocean, lakes, and rivers, whose judgment and rulings cannot be improperly warped or affected by any interested party whether he be steam-boat owner, officer, patentee, or politician.

The report of the Executive Committee was read and discussed.

A resolution in regard to lights for steam-vessels was offered and discussed.

The board adjourned at noon for a short excursion on the lake.

The board reassembled at 6 o'clock this evening, when the report of the Committee on Nominations was adopted, recommending the reappointment of the present Board of Officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President—J. T. Whitney, of Detroit; Vice Presidents—Thos. Clyde, of Philadelphia, R. H. Wolfolk, of Louisville; Secretaries—B. S. Osbon, of New-York City; W. L. James, of Philadelphia; Treasurer—J. B. Andrews, of Baltimore; Chairman of the Executive Committee—Thos. Sherlock, of Cincinnati.

A resolution was adopted recommending co-operation with vessel-owners' and Captains' associations on the sea board. After some routine business, the usual resolution of thanks to the Local Board of Buffalo, &c., was passed, and the board adjourned to meet next year at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York City, for the purpose of securing a full representation of those interested in steam navigation along the Atlantic seaboard.

THE MASTER CAR PAINTERS.

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION YESTERDAY—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

BUFFALO, Sept. 3.—At the meeting of the National Master Car Painters' Convention this morning, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: M. W. Stiner, of Springfield, Mass., President; R. G. Beasley, of Waterville, Me., Vice-President; R. McKeen, of Kent, Penn., Secretary and Treasurer. The convention sits with closed doors.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF MASTER CARPENTERS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The National Convention of master carpenters, after transacting the regular business, adjourned this afternoon to meet in New-York on the first Wednesday in September, 1875.

THE MALTSTERS' CONVENTION.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The adjourned meeting of the United States Maltsters' Convention at the International Hotel, Niagara Falls, was opened to-day by the President, B. A. Lynde, at 10 o'clock. After transacting the routine business and appointing committees to consider subjects of vital interest to the trade, to be introduced at the next annual meeting, the convention adjourned to meet again in New-York on the first Wednesday in September, 1875.

JUDGMENT AGAINST A BANK.

SEQUEL OF THE COE FRAUD IN BOSTON—THE MASSACHUSETTS BANK SUED FOR CERTIFYING THE FALSE CERTIFICATE OF STOCK.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—In the case of Nathan Matthews against the Massachusetts National Bank, Judge Shepley, of the United States District Court, to-day decided that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment and the case should be referred to an Auditor to assess damages. The suit was brought by Matthews to recover from the bank damages resulting from the reception from James A. Coe, as collateral for $25,000 loaned, a fraudulent certificate of 200 shares of the Boston and Albany Railroad stock surrendered by the bank to Coe two years previous, with a transfer in blank of the Cashier on the back. The said certificate of 200 shares was originally given to the bank by Coe as a collateral for $22,000 borrowed, and subsequently proved to have been raised from a certificate for two shares, which resulted in the trial and conviction of Coe for obtaining money under false pretenses. The defendants claimed that the Cashier had no authority to bind the bank by contract, and the certificate to Coe was not performed with any purpose of the sale of the certificate or the stock supposed to be represented by it. The court held that the Cashier had authority to act according to the general usage and course of business conducted by banks. The transfer of certificates of stock held as collateral were common transactions with banks. The signature of the Cashier was that of the bank. His signature was given for the purpose of transferring the title, and whenever the blank was filled a contract of sale was established between the party who has signed the blank assignment and the person whose name is rightfully filled in as assignee. Matthews did not know but what the certificate was genuine, and, were it any one's business to inquire into that matter, it was that of the bank officers before giving to the fraudulent certificate the appearance of genuineness through their signature. The bank erred in placing confidence in Coe to obtain the transfer of stock from the railroad company instead of taking the certificate direct from the company. They rendered themselves still more liable by delivering to Coe a forged instrument, authenticated by their signature in blank, to transfer, thus giving it a currency and negotiability which it would not have possessed had they made the transfer directly to Coe. Thus the bank put it in the power of Coe to commit the fraud upon Matthews on which this suit was founded. The conclusion is that the bank is precluded from setting up forgery as a defense, and the plaintiff is entitled to judgment, as above.

SPAIN.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS—A COUNCIL OF GENERALS.

LONDON, Sept. 4—5:30 A. M.—A dispatch from Madrid to the *Times* says the Cabinet crisis continues. Señor Cotoner, President of the Council, persists in his resignation.

Gen. Blanco and other leaders of the Northern Army have accompanied Gen. Zabala to Madrid.

BELGIUM.

THE COAL MINE EXPLOSION—SEVEN LIVES LOST.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3.—By the explosion in the coal mine at Dour, yesterday, seven lives were lost. Five miners were rescued badly injured.

CUBA.

LAND TAXES TO BE PAID IN SPECIE.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.—Capt. Gen. Concha today issued a decree, to go into effect immediately, requiring that hereafter all land taxes shall be paid entirely in specie.

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

THE CLINTON LIBERAL INSTITUTE—MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S CENTENARY ASSOCIATION.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—In the Universalist Convention the regular prayer and conference meeting was held this morning. The convention voted to have the Clinton Liberal Institute returned to the control of the denomination. A resolution was passed authorizing the Trustees to sell or lease, at their discretion, the *Christian Leader*. Obituary resolutions were passed concerning the death of Dr. J. G. Bartholomew, D.D., and Rev. A. G. Clarke. The Women's Centenary Association met this morning, and was addressed by Mrs. C. A. Soule, of New-York. During the session of the convention the constitution has been amended so as to admit one delegate from each association to the State Convention. The convention has been one of great interest, and has been well attended.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the North-west and the lower lake region; cold north-easterly winds, with light rain, have extended eastward to the lower lakes and New-England, and southward to the Ohio Valley and Central New-Jersey; brisk north-west winds continue on the Texas coast. The river has risen decidedly at Cairo and fallen at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For Friday, over the South Atlantic States, stationary and rising barometer and temperature, south-easterly winds, and generally clear weather.

Over the Gulf States rising barometer, north-easterly winds, stationary and falling temperature, partly cloudy weather, and possibly continued brisk winds on the Texas coast.

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, rising barometer, lower temperature, north-east winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light rain.

Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, stationary and falling barometer, north-east and south-east winds, partly cloudy weather, and stationary or rising temperature.

Over the upper lake region, south-east to south-west winds, stationary and falling barometer, somewhat higher temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather.

Over the lower lake region, north-easterly winds, veering to south-east, stationary barometer, cool, partly cloudy weather.

Over New-England, north-east and north-west winds, rising barometer, lower temperature, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

Over the middle Atlantic coast, northerly winds, rising barometer, lower temperature, and cloudy weather, with possibly light rain.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	64°	65°	3:30 P. M.	80°	88°
6 A. M.	63°	66°	6 P. M.	77°	85°
9 A. M.	67°	72°	9 P. M.	73°	78°
12 M.	76°	84°	12 P. M.	71°	68°

Average temperature yesterday .... 76¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year .... 72°

WASHINGTON.

THE SAFE-BURGLARY CASE IN COURT.

BENTON, THE BURGLAR, SENDS A PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE FROM NEW-YORK—PROBABLE ARREST ON THE OTHER INDICTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The safe-burglary case was called this morning in the Criminal Court of this District. Notwithstanding Benton's lawyer to a late hour last night insisted that Benton would appear in court this morning, he did not. In lieu thereof, when the case was called, his lawyer rose and read this document:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1874.

This is to certify that Mr. Wm. Benton is now under my professional care, suffering from an attack of congestion of the liver, and it is requisite that he should be kept perfectly quiet and free from anxiety of business for a short time, as any excitement might bring on a continued fever.

Yours, respectfully,
C. E. CAMPBELL, M. D.,
No. 314 East Eighteenth street.

Criminal Court, District of Columbia.—United States against Wm. Benton.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

Wm. Benton, defendant above named, being duly sworn, says he is one and the same individual mentioned and described in the annexed certificate of Dr. Campbell, and that the facts set forth in said certificate are true, as far as deponent is able to judge from his feeble and prostrate condition, caused, as he verily believes, by the close confinement he has endured for the past four months in the Washington Jail. (Signed,) WM. BENTON.

Sworn to before me this 2d day of September, 1874.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Notary Public.

Appended is a certificate as to the signature of the Notary, signed by Wm. Walsh, Clerk of the Supreme Court of New-York City and County. The physician's certificate is a somewhat curious document. Nearly half of the words were misspelled, and the certificate is regarded with some suspicion. It was discovered by Judge Humphreys that bail had been taken in but one of the indictments, while there are seven in all. The Judge indicated to Mr. Riddle, the United States Attorney in charge, that warrants could be issued for the remaining six indictments, and bail demanded for each. It is probable that this will be done, and that Benton will be again arrested and held in at least $14,000 bail. The Grand Jury will continue the inquiry next Monday, when Gus Zeiruth, the missing-link witness, will appear. This is the person who it was represented had escaped to Europe. He is the first person who came to Washington in connection with the burglary, and his evidence is regarded as very valuable.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE PORTLAND AND DALLES, OREGON, MAIL CONTRACT.

The Oregon Steam Navigation Company has for some years carried the mails between Portland and the Dalles at the rate of $20,000 per annum. This year their bid was $19,000. Z. F. Moody, of the Dalles, offered to perform the service for $15,500, and was accordingly awarded the contract. He commenced the service the 1st of July, but owing to an accident to his steam-boat he failed for ten days to deliver the mails the entire distance by water, but delivered them by other means within schedule time. The Oregon Steam Navigation Company, owing to this temporary failure, claimed that Moody had forfeited his contract. The Company was represented by Gen. Jeffries before the Post Office Department. The facts in the case in behalf of Moody were presented by Senator Mitchell, but not as his counsel. After a long controversy the Postmaster General has decided the objection to Moody was merely technical, he having promptly and substantially performed his contract within the time required by the schedule.

YELLOW FEVER ON SHIPBOARD AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The Signal Office in this city is in receipt of information that the brig Castilia, from Havana, came in sight of the station at Cape Henry on Thursday afternoon, and reported her Captain and several of the crew dead from yellow fever, and nearly all the remainder of the crew prostrated with the same disease. The Signal Sergeant telegraphed to Norfolk for assistance, and the pilot-boat Calvert came out and conveyed her to safe anchorage beeween the Horse Shoe and Lynn Haven Bay to await medical aid.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander B. J. Cromwell has been ordered to duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the Philadelphia Navy-yard; Lieut. Commander Geo. W. Coffin to the Plymouth as Executive Officer; Commander Henry A. Adams has been detached from ordnance duty at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and is waiting orders; Lieut. Andrew Dunlap from the Worcester and placed on waiting orders; Boatswain Peter Johnson from the Canandaigua and ordered home; Gunner Andrew Harman from the Sabine and ordered to the experimental battery at Annapolis, relieving Gunner John G. Foster, who awaits orders.

THE PRESIDENT.

It is believed that the President will soon return to Washington for a brief period, when all the members of the Cabinet will be in the city, and the first Cabinet meeting since the adjournment of Congress will be held.

PROMOTIONS CONSEQUENT ON THE DEATH OF GEN. FOSTER.

The death of Major Gen. Foster, who occupied the lineal rank of Colonel in the Engineer Corps, will cause the following promotions in that branch of the service: Thomas L. Casey, of New-York, from Major to Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel M. Mansfield, of Maine, from Captain to Major; Henry M. Adams, of Massachusetts, from First Lieutenant to Captain.

A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

A general court martial, to consist of Major P. T. Devaine, Second Infantry; Capt. Wm. Hawley, Third Cavalry; First Lieuts. Cass Durham, Eighteenth Infantry; F. S. Davidson, Ninth Cavalry, and W. J. Volkman, Fifth Cavalry, with Surgeon B. A. Clements Judge Advocate, is appointed to meet at the St. Louis Barracks, on the 10th inst., for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $15,405,015; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $58,820,000; coin, $69,037,446; including in coin certificates, $29,301,140; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $326,744.

PERSONAL.

Judge Williams will leave Washington again to-night for a visit north. Secretary Belknap will remain in the city for a week or ten days.

Pay Inspector Gilbert E. Thornton, United States Navy, who is on duty at this station, leaves Washington to-night on a leave of several weeks, to be passed principally in New-England.

THE INDIANS.

A RAIDING PARTY OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Fort Worth says there were 150 Indians this side of Jacksboro on Friday night last. They had stolen many horses, and were making their way to the reservation.

THE CASE OF GEO. O. EVANS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 3.—The following interesting case was decided by a full court to-day. It was the case of the Commonwealth vs. George O. Evans. The court this afternoon refused to grant the discharge of Evans on the ground [illegible] the insolvent laws of Pennsylvania did not extend to debts due to the Commonwealth; and second, that if they did he could not be discharged for the reason that he received money as the agent of the State.

THE TROY REGATTA.

THE PROGRAMME CURTAILED BY A STORM—RESULTS OF THE CONTESTS OF THE DAY—HOSPITALITY TO VISITING CREWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The second annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen began here to-day. A large number of the rowers who competed at Saratoga are here to take part in the races, and a number of still open questions as to actual superiority, it is hoped, will be amicably settled before the regatta is ended. The scene of action will be the Laureate course on the upper Hudson, all the races to be one and a half mile straight, starting at Lansingburg, and finishing at the Laureate Boat-house. The four-oared and single shell races will be rowed in two trial heats each, the double scull and pair-oared to make a race in the first trial. The programme, entries, and other facts is as follows:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3.

FIRST RACE.—First trial heat, four-oared shells.

1. *Eastern Position*—Argonauta Rowing Association, Bergen Point, N. J. Ed. Smith, bow; Walter Man, 2; Benj. Stephenson, 3; Fred. C. Eldred, stroke.

2. *Centre*—Wah-Wah-Sum, Saginaw, Mich. Jas. Jerome, bow; P. J. Manning, 2; Henry Smith, 3; V. B. Paine, stroke.

3. *Western Position*—Gramercy Boat Club, New-York. W. F. Gannon, bow; H. R. Mills, 2; H. M. Howell, 3; W. R. Williamson, stroke.

SECOND RACE.—Second trial heat, four-oared shells.

1. *Eastern Position*.—Atalanta Boat Club, New-York—R. B. Bainbridge, bow; W. H. Spear, 2; O. T. Johnson, 3; R. Withers, stroke.

2. *Centre*—Beaverwyck Boat Club, Albany, N. Y.—Jas. Wilson, bow; T. J. Gorman, 2; R. T. Gorman, 3; W. Wilson, stroke.

THIRD RACE.—First trial heat, single sculls.

1. James Wilson, Beaverwyck, Albany; 2. David Roach, Gramercy, New-York; 3. C. C. Myers, Cedar Bluff, Saratoga.

FOURTH RACE.—Second trial heat, single sculls.

1. Joseph H. Grivin, Beaverwyck, Albany; 2. F. E. Yates, Athletic, New-York; 3. W. B. Curtis, Athletic, New-York.

FIFTH RACE.—Pair oar.

1. Atalanta Boat Club, New-York; R. B. Bainbridge, Dr. R. Withers. 2. Argonauta Rowing Association, Bergen Point; Ed. Smith, Fred. C. Eldred. 3. Gramercy Boat Club, New-York; H. M. Howell, W. K. Williamson.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Final heat, singles.

SECOND RACE.—Double sculls.

THIRD RACE.—Final heat, fours.

The entries for the double scull race are:

New-York Athletic Club—F. E. Yates, W. B. Curtis. Beaverwyck Boat Club, Albany—George W. Lathrop, Joseph H. Girvin. Mutual Boat Club, Albany—Perry H. Ewing, Jr., George Hughes.

So far the weather has been excellent for our double regatta, but early this morning little puffs of southerly wind threatened rough water. All the rowers have been over the course at considerable speed during the past two days, and it is a long time since Troy has been so lively in that vicinity. Steamers and trains bring their quota of spectators, and the handsome boat-houses of the Ulysses and Laureate clubs are overrun with visitors. The Ulysses Club is especially hospitable, as they have placed their entire house and all their lockers at the disposal of visiting crews, a favor which the Laureate Club, claiming to be the leading boating organization here, but grudgingly conceded. Quite a number of the shining lights of this branch of aquatics are here, among them Commodore Brady, James O'Neil, Josh. Ward, Hon. Barney Biglin, and many others.

The preparations having been completed for the day's sport, a comfortable excursion barge left the Laureate Boat-House float a little in advance to convey the contestants to the starting-point, and the referees and the press boat and several other steamers and a little fleet of yachts started up the river to the same point. The balcony of the boat-house and other buildings fronting on the water now began to fill very rapidly with ladies and gentlemen, and a band stationed near the fence supplied the music. At 2:20 P. M. the Argonautas launched their sled and appeared on the course ready for the first heat of the four-oared shells. The Wah-Wah-Sums soon followed, and then came the Gramercys. They drew in position without much delay, and at the word got away in good style, the Argonautas getting a decided lead, however, as they dashed away with their usual vim, the Gramercys hugging the western shore to escape the force of the wind, and leading the Wah-Wah-Sums. The Argonautas continued to increase their advantage at a telling stroke of forty to the minute, and at the half mile crossed to the western side of the course with a lead of five clear lengths. The Gramercys and Wah-Wah-Sums continued nearly abreast, but the bowman and No. 2 of the former boat began to show signs of weakness. They continued to hold their own, however, by the side of the famed Western champions, and crossed the finish abreast of them in a dead heat, nine seconds after the Argonautas. The time of the latter was 9:36½, and that of the Gramercys and Wah-Wah-Sums, 9.45½. The Gramercys claimed second place, stating that the entire length of their cockpit had passed the Judge at the finish before he dropped his flag, while the Wah-Wah-Sum's bow outrigger was only opposite their stroke. The Referee, Mr. Frank Bacon, however, declared it a dead heat.

At 3:20 the Atalantas and Beaverwycks drew in line for the second trial heat of the fours, and got a fair start. The Atalantas jumped away with a good lead, which they held for a half mile, but with wild steering and an evident weakening of the port side, they soon lost ground. The Beaverwycks, with a long, powerful swing, continued to gain upon them, and then passed them, crossing the score the winners of this heat in 8:52½, the Atalantas' time being 9:08¼.

The first heat of the singles was next in order, but Wilson withdrew, leaving Roach and Myers to compete in this trial. Roach took the lead at the start, and was never headed in the race, winning as he pleased in 10:19¾, Myers' time being 10:32.

The storm which had been threatening for some time now broke in earnest, and after waiting an hour and a half in it for a favorable change, the remaining races were postponed until to-morrow.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

COLLISION OF FREIGHT TRAINS.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 3.—Two locomotives and fourteen cars were badly broken by a collision of freight trains on the Sullivan Railroad at Claremont yesterday.

KILLED IN CROSSING THE TRACK.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3.—A passenger train from Worcester this morning struck and killed Mary Murphy, sixty years of age, who resided alone in Sutton. She attempted to cross the track near that place before the approaching train, heedless of the danger signal.

A BAGGAGE-CAR THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 3.—The tender and baggage car of the way train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, from Philadelphia, and due here at 12 o'clock, were violently thrown from the track and much damaged, by the breaking of a cross-bar attached to a switch at Mount Carbon. No person was injured, although the passengers had a narrow escape. Travel on the road was interrupted for some time.

THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Judge Shepley rendered an important decision in the United States Circuit Court to-day. On May 17, 1873, Sidney Dillon filed a bill against George M. Barnard et al., Assignees, and William T. Hart et al., Trustees of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, to enforce a lien on the property. The defendants filed demurrers on the 2d of September following, and a decision [illegible]

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

PLATFORM OF THE NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS UNDER THE NATIONAL AUTHORITY—ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT BY DIRECT VOTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 3.—The convention held through till 6 A. M. The excitement was upon the Treasurership. Clark and Weaver, respectively from East and South, were the main contestants. The third candidate, J. C. McBride, from West, was chosen. The convention was harmonious, and a good ticket has been elected. The platform says the party as a dominant one has allied itself to the liberty-loving masses, has made a record which invites scrutiny and challenges history for a parallel in elevating humanity and establishing on a firm basis a Government "of the people, for the people, and by the people;" its several acts preserving the union and promoting State intercourse have passed into history as the representative of the Republicans of Nebraska assembled, we resolve, first: That honest labor should receive a just reward; second, we desire that the credit of country be firmly maintained, in order that commercial and industrial interests may not suffer injury or fluctuation in value, or impair confidence. In regard to a circulating medium, we hope it will be based on metallic currency at no distant day; third, we believe in free banking and a well-guarded system, we counsel reform and economy in all the departments of the public service, and reduction of the public debt as rapidly as not to burden industries; fourth, we demand rigid accountability of all officials; fifth, we appreciate the advantages of well-regulated systems of railways, but demand that they shall be made subservient to the public good; sixth, taxation must be equally imposed, and we demand State laws to compel railroads to pay proportionally; seventh, recommends the Government to establish and operate a double-track railway from the Missouri River to the Atlantic; Eight requests Senators to secure the passage of the Crounse Railroad Land Tax bill; Ninth favors the election of the President and Federal officers by a direct vote; Tenth opposes a third Presidential term; Eleventh favors the transfer of the Indian management to the War Department; Twelfth recommends the question of prohibition, local option, and license be put to a direct vote of the people; thirteenth, approves of the act which puts the rights of citizens under national authorities, when assailed by hostile legislation or the violence of armed associations; fourteenth, invites immigration to Nebraska; fifteenth, eulogizes the party.

THE ELECTIONS.

LATEST RETURNS FROM VERMONT—POLAND'S DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 3.—The Springfield *Republican* has returns from all but a dozen of the eighty-one towns in the Second Congressional District of Vermont, which foot up as follows: Poland, Regular Republican, 5,105; Denison, Bolting Republican, 6,334; Davenport, Democrat, 1,788; Scattering, (chiefly for Mead, the granger candidate,) 786; Denison's plurality over Poland is 1,229; Denison's failure of a majority, 1,346. The towns yet to hear from are mainly small and about equally divided between the Poland and anti-Poland factions of the district, so that the relative result will vary but little from the figures above given.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 3.—The latest returns from the Vermont State election are as follows: Two hundred and twenty-two towns give Peck (Rep.) for Governor 32,501 votes, and Bingham (Dem.) 13,052. Peck's majority, 19,449. Nineteen towns are yet to be heard from. In 1872 these gave Converse Republican, 1,325, and Gardner, Democrat, 501 votes. In the Second District Judge Poland is undoubtedly defeated for Congress; the vote is as follows: Sixteen towns in Caledonia County give Poland 1,195; Dennison, 1,129; Mead, 439; Davenport and scattering, 910. Fifteen towns in Orange County give Poland 858; Dennison, 2,437; Mead, 6, and Davenport, 352. Twenty-one towns in Windsor County give Poland 1,404; Dennison, 2,553; Mead, 84; Davenport, 482. Eighteen towns in Windham County, gives Poland 1,838; Dennison, 367; Mead, 18; Davenport and scattering, 392. Seventy-one towns, being all but ten in the district, give Poland 5,295; Dennison, 6,486; Mead, 547; Davenport and scattering, 2,127; Dennison over Poland, 1,191. There is no choice in the district, a majority being required in order to an election at the first trial; at the next trial a plurality will elect.

WYOMING TERRITORY.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Sept. 3.—The election returns are nearly all in, and give Steele, Democrat, a majority of between 500 and 600, re-electing him as Delegate by double the majority that he received two years ago. The Democratic ticket has been generally successful throughout the Territory.

MISSOURI.

PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—The People's State Convention has been nearly all day completing its ticket, which is as follows:

Governor—William Gentry, of Pettis County.
Lieutenant Governor—S. W. Headlee, of Green County.
Secretary of State—W. R. Lefett, of Marion County.
Auditor—E. C. Hale, of Clinton County.
Treasurer—John H. Fisse, of St. Louis County.
Attorney General—D. S. Twitchell, of Jackson County.
Register of Lands—C. T. Quesanberry, of Adrian County.
Superintendent of Public Schools—John Montieth, of Iron County.
Supreme Judges— —— Dowell, of Monroe County, (long term,) and Lewis Houck, (short term.)

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 3.—In the Eight District Congressional Convention, the vote on the 110th ballot stood, Stephens, 30 2-5; Cumming, 17 3-5. The name of J. B. Cumming was withdrawn at 4:30 o'clock this morning, the convention being in session all night. A motion was then made by Gov. Jenkins to make the nomination of Mr. Stephens unanimous. This was done at the request of Major Cumming, who appeared before the convention. Mr. Stephens was declared the nominee of the Democratic Party, and the convention adjourned.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 3.—The Republican Convention of the Third District to-day nominated Col. Daniel N. Nelson, of Bradley County, for Congress, on the third ballot. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the recent outrages in Tennessee, deprecating the White Man's Party movement, and counseling moderation on the part of the negroes, but are silent on civil rights.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 3.—The Democrats of the Eighteenth Illinois District have nominated William Hartsell for Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—The Democracy of the Eighth Missouri District have nominated R. P. Bland for Congress.

WHEELING, West Va., Sept. 3.—The Republicans of the First West Virginia District to-day nominated Gen. Nathan Goff, of Harrison County, for Congress.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—The Republicans of the Seventh Michigan District have renominated O. D. Conger for Congress.

THE VICE PRESIDENT AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 3.—Vice President Wilson arrived here this morning, and will spend a few days at [illegible]

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

GOV. DIX AND THE BROOKLYN EAGLE

From the Brooklyn Eagle, Sept. 2.

The *Eagle* believes that Gen. John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New-York, personally profited through the frauds perpetrated on the Government and the people of the United States, in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, of which railroad company Gen. Dix was the President at the time one of the worst of these frauds was consummated. The *Eagle's* belief is based mainly on the official report of an investigation made by a committee of the last Congress. The facts in this report, affecting Gen. Dix, the *Eagle* has repeatedly published, to the end that either he, or his friends, should reply to them and explain them, or that, failing to do so, he should be held to be unworthy of filling the great office which he now holds, and should at the very least be assigned to private life as soon as his term of office expires. He was elected to the office of Governor before the facts referred to were brought to light. His election, therefore, reflected not at all on the intelligence or the morals of the people of this State. His re-election would be a reflection upon both. The *Eagle* does not, of course, claim to owe any allegiance to the Republican Party, but we hold that we are doing a service to that party in warning its leaders, in advance of the opening of the approaching political contest, that Gen. Dix is not a proper candidate for Governor, and that his party cannot afford him an opportunity even of a re-election, as is now proposed, without to this extent lowering the tone of public morals and encouraging official tergiversation.

The *Eagle* has invited, from time to time, at the hands of Gen. Dix's political supporters, attention to the facts, which, in its opinion, ought to assign him to private life at the earliest date possible. It has challenged a reply to the official indictment in which he is involved, through the committee of the last Congress, and that challenge has been accepted, later than we would have desired in view of the near approach of a Gubernatorial contest, but early enough, we believe, to accomplish what should be the purpose of every honest Republican, as well as of every Democrat, if we are not absolutely mistaken as to the gravity of the case made out against Gov. Dix, on testimony taken under the direction of a Republican committee of a Republican Congress.

Gen. Dix's defense has been undertaken by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the leading organ of the Republican Party. The gravity of the accusation rendered its interference necessary, since THE TIMES has not itself interposed any objection to Gen. Dix's renomination, even in view of the fact that the lesser organs of its party assure us that "Dix's renomination is inevitable," and is not anywhere, within his party, seriously opposed. We are glad that this defense has been undertaken by THE TIMES, not merely because it is an able, a candid, and a courteous antagonist, but because we believe THE TIMES to be independent enough to resist Dix's renomination, and influential enough, within its party, to defeat it if we can satisfy THE TIMES that it is not able to vindicate Gen. Dix, for the excellent reason that the facts upon which our indictment of him is based admit neither of denial nor of satisfactory explanation.

The *Eagle* has more than once presented the case against Gen. Dix, as we understand it. It has done so recently, in answer to a direct request of THE TIMES, and under its implied promise that it would make such a reply as Gen. Dix and his friends could furnish facts to sustain. THE TIMES has furnished this reply, and while our contemporary has not published in its columns the case against Dix, as the *Eagle* presented it, we will see if we cannot, for once, outdo our contemporary in courtesy and fairness, and we publish the full reply of THE TIMES, and our readers will find it elsewhere in the columns of to-day's *Eagle*.

THE TIMES, it will be seen, opens its argument by giving its "version" of the *Eagle's* charges. It adds, fairly enough, that if its "version is not satisfactory to our contemporary, we will adopt any other version which it (the *Eagle*) likes to produce, and then answer that." THE TIMES' "version" of the *Eagle's* charges is entirely satisfactory to us, and we accept it, and reproduce it, as follows. We quote from THE TIMES of Friday last:

1. That Gen. Dix was asked to appear and give testimony before a committee of Congress, which was investigating the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and "never did so, or tried to do so, or let anybody else try to do so."—*Eagle*, Aug. 22.
2. That Gen. Dix wrote a threatening letter demanding $50,000 of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which Mr. Oakes Ames said the Directors considered as a "kind of blackmail." As the Brooklyn *Eagle* puts it: "It also came out that he (Gen. Dix) was charged on oath with blackmailing the Credit Mobilier out of $50,000."
3. That Gen. Dix is responsible for the Hoxie contract, by means of which "the Credit Mobilier people swindled the road, and through the road the Government, out of an aggregate of upward of five millions of dollars."—*Eagle*, Aug. 24.
4. That Gen. Dix was warned by Peter A. Dey, "Engineer of the Road," of the fraudulent nature of the Hoxie contract, and that he signed it notwithstanding this warning.

In reply to the first count of this indictment, "that Gen. Dix was asked to appear before the Investigating Committee," that "he never did so, or tried to do so, or let anybody else try to do so," THE TIMES quotes a letter from Gen. Dix, dated "Albany, Feb. 15, 1873," in which the Chairman of the Congressional Committee is notified by the Governor that in view of "intimations before your committee" he apprehends that his testimony might be needed. He says it would be cheerfully given if he could leave Albany, but he finds it impossible to do so during the session of the Legislature without grave inconvenience to public business. He therefore asks that a "commissioner may be appointed to take his testimony," or that "a member of the committee may be sent here (Albany) for the purpose." The Governor adds, "that it will afford me great pleasure to give any information in my possession on any point within the legitimate scope of the committee's inquiries."

This letter is now made public for the first time. It does not appear anywhere in the report of the Investigating Committee. On the contrary, the committee say in their report that "Gov. Dix, who was President, could not be present by reason of executive duties as Governor of the State of New-York," and they enumerate his absence as among the difficulties they had to encounter in getting at the facts. Is it possible that, if such letter had been received by the committee, it would not have been embodied in the report, or, at all events, that the Governor would not have had the advantage of his alleged statement, that he was willing and anxious to be examined by a Commissioner, or by one of the members of the committee, who might choose to visit him at Albany for that purpose? The letter is not embodied in the report, the substance of it even is not given, and we have the highest authority for the statement that no such letter as that quoted by THE TIMES was ever presented or read to the committee.

The history of the letter, as given by THE TIMES, is somewhat remarkable, and is, no doubt, furnished by Gov. Dix himself. The letter was not sent with the Gubernatorial mail to the Albany Post Office, but it was, we are told, "given by Gen. Dix to his son, who was then coming to New-York, to be posted, and it was so posted." On the very day this letter was written, as alleged, the Chairman of the Investigating Committee (Mr. J. M. Wilson) addressed a letter from Washington, to Gov. Dix, notifying him of the purpose of the committee, and of the fact that "evidence has been given in relation to many important transactions while you were President of the railroad company. If," adds the Chairman, "you deem it important to communicate in relation to the affairs of the railroad company, the committee will be happy to hear you at an early day."

THE TIMES quotes a telegraph dispatch, sent, as alleged, by the Governor, in reply to Mr. Wilson's letter, and referring him to a "letter" to "be mailed in New-York to-night." By a somewhat singular coincidence, all these communications bear the same date. We have already said that the Governor's letter, "to be mailed in New-York," is not in the committee's report; nor was it read before the committee. What is true of the letter is also true of the telegraph dispatch. We have the best reason to know not only was neither letter nor dispatch presented to the committee, but that the committee formally discussed the question of Gov. Dix's non-appearance, in reply to its Chairman's letter, and came to the conclusion that it was not within the power of a Congressional Committee to compel the Governor of a State to appear before it as a witness. This fact is important, because it goes to show that the letter "mailed in New-York" was not in the hands of the Committee, for, if it was, the suggestions made in it would have at once presented a solution of the difficulty—that Gov. Dix was prepared to testify before one of the members of the committee, if one would go to Albany for the purpose. This very course was pursued in other cases—the chairman of the committee himself going to Boston to take testimony. Does anybody believe that the right to testify in this way would have been denied to Gov. Dix by his political friends on the committee if he had ever asked it or suggested it? It will be noticed that the Governor's letter "to be mailed in New-York" refers to "intimations" before the committee. This letter is dated, as alleged, Feb. 15, 1873. Just one month before the date of this letter, Oakes Ames testified, under oath, before the committee, that Gen. Dix had exacted $50,000 from his former associates in the directory of the road, and that the exaction of this money was regarded by them as "hard upon the company," and "as a kind of blackmail." Will it be believed that Gov. Dix ever referred to such testimony as this as mere "intimations" before the committee, which the committee might deem it desirable for the Governor to explain? The Executive of the State of New-York never had public or private business so pressing upon his hands that he could not have found time to brand Oakes Ames' testimony as slander, if the Governor of our State were in a position to do so.

The whole weight of the testimony which we have adduced on this point goes to show that the letter and the dispatch now for the first time produced by THE TIMES never reached the Congressional Committee. While we believe the testimony goes further, and leads to the suspicion that those documents are not genuine, it would be counted disrespectful to the Governor of our State to say so, [illegible] Gen. John A. Dix is at present Governor.

But, while Gen. Dix might find it impossible to [illegible] his friends [illegible] its article, it is shown that Mr. Blake and Mr. Barlow were Dix's agents in what Oakes Ames calls the "blackmail" business, and Mr. John J. Cisco, the Treasurer of the road, is also referred to by THE TIMES as knowing "the services which Dix rendered," and for which he claimed and received the $50,000 his former business associates did not believe was justly due to him. Why was not Blake (Dix's son-in-law) sent on to explain? It appears that Mr. Barlow was summoned as a witness, but the committee did not succeed in getting him. Mr. Cisco was also summoned, but the report tells us that he excused himself on the ground that he was sick. THE TIMES says "it seemed that this charge"—that Dix did not, when summoned, appear before the committee—"tumbled to pieces." We submit, on the contrary, to the candid judgment of our contemporary, that the *Eagle's* charge is proven as completely as circumstantial evidence can prove anything. Gen. Dix did not appear before the committee, did not try to do so, or let anybody else try to do so for him.

II. The *Eagle's* second charge is that the testimony shows Gen. Dix wrote a threatening letter to the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, demanding $50,000; that he obtained this money, and that the Directors regarded the payment of the money in the nature of blackmail. In proof of this we offered Oakes Ames' testimony. We reproduce an extract of it:

Q.—Did you ever hear of his having written a letter to any one, which was read to a portion of the Directors, and which induced them to buy that stock at par? A.—I recollect there was a letter from Gen. Dix, presented, I suppose, by somebody who represented him while he was in Europe.

Q.—While he was Minister to France? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the character of that letter? A.—The letter, if I recollect right, demanded $50,000 from the company, for I do not know what. We considered it a kind of black-mailing, and a hard thing on the company.

Q.—It was so considered by the Directors at the time? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know who presented that letter? A.—I think his son-in-law.

In reply to this THE TIMES says that Ames "does not say that he saw the letter, only that he heard of it." "It is a fact," adds THE TIMES, "that no letter of the kind was ever written." Ames says there was a letter, presented, he thinks, by Mr. Blake, Dix's son-in-law, and that in the letter the $50,000 was demanded. Now THE TIMES produces a letter from Gen. Dix, dated "Paris, June, 31, 1868," in which Mr. Blake is given authority, with Mr. Barlow, to act for Gen. Dix, to settle his affairs with the company. Blake did act for his father-in-law, and Dix did obtain the fifty thousand dollars. So much is admitted. Was Blake strengthened by a threatening letter from his father-in-law, and was the money he got through it regarded by the Union Pacific Railroad directors as "a kind of blackmail?" Ames' testimony is emphatic on both points. But Ames' testimony does not stand unsupported. It is confirmed by other directors of the company, as we shall presently show.

Here is as good a place as any to give an insight into the way Gen. Dix came to be connected with the road. It seems to have been thought that the name of a man who had held so many responsible offices, and who had never been known to decline any office, would be of some value to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Just then Andrew Johnson was President of the United States, and Gen. Dix found it altogether profitable to sustain the policy of the President. This road was virtually built by Government subsidy, and the favor of President Johnson was all essential. Gen. Dix, in order apparently that he might be a Director and President of the Company, was presented with five hundred shares of stock by Thomas C. Durant, one of the directors of the road, and the author of the Credit Mobilier scheme. These shares of stock cost Gen. Dix nothing, and they were of the par value of $100—making their aggregate par value $50,000. Forty-five per cent. was, we believe, the highest these shares ever sold for in the market. When Dix insisted that the company should buy them from him, at par, they were salable at about ten cents on the dollar. Dix demanded $50,000 for stock not worth more than $5,000 on the market. THE TIMES says he got par for his stock, without being under the necessity of making any threat. Oakes Ames says a threatening letter was produced, and that the money was paid as "a kind of blackmail." But, says THE TIMES, Ames never saw the letter—he never saw it. Cornelius S. Bushnell was also a director in the company. Here is his evidence touching Dix's stock and Dix's letter. We quote from page 543 of the report of the Congressional Committee:

By Gen. Slocum—You don't mean to say Gen. Dix paid par for his stock. Was it not given to him by Mr. Durant?

A.—(By Mr. Bushnell)—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why did you give him $50,000 for 500 shares of stock?

A.—Well, there was a combination of reasons why that was done.

Q.—Let us know what they are; if you know of any reason just give it to us.

A.—Gen. Dix was represented to us as being somewhat aggrieved by having been left out of the Presidency of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He made us a very eloquent speech when he left, and stated that he preferred to remain President than to take the position of Minister to France, and that he would not go off if he had to give up his position as President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Q.—Now, Mr. Bushnell, don't you know of his having written a letter to S. L. M. Barlow, which was read to certain of your Directors, which induced you to pay this money and to buy his stock at par?

A.—I saw a letter in the hands of Mr. Barlow purporting to have been written by Gen. Dix.

Q.—And the letter was of such a character as alarmed your company and compelled you to pay this money?

A.—We were led to believe from that letter, and from the remarks of Mr. Barlow, it was advisable to buy that stock.

Barlow was one of Dix's accredited agents. He did produce a letter purporting to be from Gen. Dix; it was a threatening letter, and through the threats made by Dix's agent, it was deemed "advisable" to pay the money. This is Mr. Bushnell's testimony. In view of it, and of Oakes Ames' statement, who will say that the latter was wrong when he styled this transaction "as a kind of black-mail," and "rather hard on the company?" But THE TIMES says no such letter was written, but it does not deny that Dix secured, through his agent, $50,000 for stock which he was made a present of, and which was comparatively valueless when he forced it on the company at its full face value.

Says THE TIMES:

"He [Dix] never received any stock of any description, direct or indirect, from the Credit Mobilier."

He received the 500 shares of Union Pacific stock for nothing, from Thomas C. Durant, the President of the Credit Mobilier. He compelled the railroad company to pay him par for his stock, and all the Directors testify that the money thus paid came from the Credit Mobilier Company, which was only another name for the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. We do not charge our contemporary with responsibility for its statements in this connection. We believe THE TIMES has been imposed upon, and we assume it will treat those who have misled it as they deserve.

Again, says THE TIMES:

"Now he [Dix] never received any stock of any description from the Credit Mobilier, and the only stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company which he ever held was stock received from that company in part payment of his salary. As soon as he heard of Oakes Ames' contract he resigned his position as Chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad Company."

One-half of the assertions crammed into these two sentences we have shown to be virtually untrue. The balance is even ridiculously false.

Gen. Dix got his stock from Durant for nothing. Gen. Dix's salary as President of the road was $8,000 per annum. The books of the company, which were before the Congressional Committee, proved that the salary was paid to him as it fell due, and that it was paid in money. Dix was President of the company, we believe, about three years. For three years' salary, at $8,000 per annum, (say $24,000,) how could $50,000 be required as "part payment?" If so how did Dix come to demand $50,000 in payment of $24,000. The salary and the stock had no sort of connection with each other. There was no "arbitration" about the settlement. Dix did not resign the Presidency. At the time he was appointed Minister to France he held the position of Naval Officer of the port of New-York—in addition to his other offices—and, if we mistake not, he made claim to the salary of the naval office—it not having been filled meanwhile—during a portion of the time he was representing this country in France. Dix "felt aggrieved" at being dropped from the Presidency of the railroad company, for he thought he should hold that place too. The letter which alarmed the company, and through which the $50,000 was exacted, we are assured threatened that if the money were not paid, Dix would discredit the bonds of the company in Europe—a threat which his position, as minister to France, gave him unusual opportunities for putting into execution. Hence, in the words of Bushnell, "it was advisable to buy that stock."

If the evidence here given does not make good the *Eagle's* accusation against Gen. Dix, then no case was ever proven. Here again we appeal with confidence to the candor and independence of our contemporary. We know it is a Republican organ, but it is something more, and something better. We think THE TIMES is not afraid to call a spade a spade, or a fraud a fraud.

III. We now come to the Hoxie contract, and to Gen. Dix's agency in making possible that swindle, which is not unparalleled in its magnitude, only because it was accepted as a precedent for other swindles still more gigantic. Through the Hoxie contract alone the Government was, according to the opinion of trusted engineers and experts, swindled out of $5,000,000, and this money went into the pockets of the Credit Mobilier managers, and into the pockets of the legislators and agents whom they purchased.

We are satisfied that in defending what is termed the "Hoxie contract," in order to try to vindicate Gen. Dix, the TIMES is unconscious that it is attempting to justify the whole scheme of swindling, carried out by what is known as the Credit Mobilier Company.

Every argument quoted by THE TIMES to extenuate Gen. Dix for signing this contract was adduced by Oakes Ames, in his defense, before the House of Representatives. We do not desire to say a harsh thing, but THE TIMES must pardon us, when we say that all the special pleading it admits into its columns in apologizing for Gen. Dix, was used to extenuate the offense of Oakes Ames, Vice President Colfax, Senator Patterson, and the rest of the Credit Mobilier gang; and that the author of all this special pleading is, of all other men, Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts.

We will try to tell the old story as briefly as possible: Some time in 1859, the well-known demagogue and mountebank, George Francis Train, obtained, from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a charter for what was called "The Fiscal Agency of the State of Pennsylvania." About 1863, Thomas C. Durant and others obtained control of this charter, and changed the name of the organization to the "Credit Mobilier of America." The purpose for which they used the charter was to enable this organization to secure contracts for the building the Union Pacific Railroad. Thomas C. Durant was [illegible] Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad [illegible] road Company, to give a contract to the Credit Mobilier, in the morning, and in the afternoon he accepted the contract, as President of the Credit Mobilier. The latter organization was designed for fraud, and it fulfilled its purpose. Dix's case must be desperate indeed if it be necessary to defend the Credit Mobilier swindles to defend him, and this is what THE TIMES is driven to do.

The troubled state of the country, consequent on the war; the timidity of capitalists; the distrust of the enterprise of building a railroad through the heart of the continent; the depreciation of the currency; the fears of the stability of the Federal Government—all these things were urged in defense of Oakes Ames, on the floor of the House of Representatives. They are urged now by THE NEW-YORK TIMES in excuse for Gen. Dix, for signing a contract under which $50,000 per mile was paid for building a railroad for which, in the opinion of the company's own engineer, $30,000 per mile was a liberal price, at that very time. Oakes Ames was publicly and formally censured by Congress; was denounced by every newspaper in the country, and was hounded to his grave, and beyond it. All that was done for Ames was done by Dix for Hoxie, or rather for Durant & Co., of whom Hoxie was the mere agent and employe. Ames was a contractor, and had a right to make money. Gen. Dix might be regarded as the agent of the Government, while acting as the President of the Union Pacific Railroad, which was being built virtually through the subsidies of the Government in public lands and public money. Ames went into the Union Pacific Railroad with a fortune of $5,000,000, honestly earned. He lost it all in the enterprise, but he boasted to the last that only for him the road would not have been built when it was. Gen. Dix went into the road a sordid office-seeker and office-holder. He threatened to impair the success of the enterprise, unless he was paid $50,000 for what cost him nothing, and for what was not worth more than one-tenth the sum. It was "a kind of blackmail," said Oakes Ames, and it will be difficult to show that the "old man" was not right in this characterization. If John A. Dix ought to be re-elected Governor of the State of New-York, the Government of the United States ought to erect a stately monument above the grave of Oakes Ames.

To sum up this branch of the case: The Hoxie contract, so called, was made by the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad with themselves, acting in their dual character as Directors of the Credit Mobilier. The contract was signed by John A. Dix. Under it $50,000 per mile was paid for building a railroad, while for the work $30,000 was declared by the engineer of the road to be a fair price. The contract at first embraced but 100 miles of road. It was afterward extended, under the Dix administration, so as to embrace 240 miles. Under this contract, five millions of dollars was virtually stolen, mainly from the United States Government. Rather than be a party to this fraud, Dey, the engineer of the road, resigned. Gen. Dix, its President, did nothing of the sort. Dey's honesty and honor were never called in question until now, and now only that Dix's conduct may be palliated. THE TIMES' talk about the scarcity of men, and the difficulties of raising money, &c., in 1864, as a justification for the Credit Mobilier frauds, is simply bosh, and it has not the merit of being even original bosh. The Credit Mobilier Company could not obtain men and money to build a railroad, at $50,000 per mile, so easy as the same men, as Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, could obtain men and money to build a railroad at $30,000 per mile—if they were honest men. And this sentence answers all that there is of the two columns of THE TIMES' article in defense of the Hoxie contract—the first of the great Credit Mobilier swindles.

THE TIMES did the *Eagle* the justice to say that it made its original charges "believing them to be well-founded." We did. THE TIMES is pleased to say that it will be glad to hear our judgment on its reply. We have given our judgment. We do not believe that THE TIMES can reach a conclusion differing from our. Our verdict being the same, there ought to be no difference between the *Eagle* and THE TIMES as to the punishment. If the *Eagle* and THE TIMES are not found laboring together in resisting John A. Dix's nomination, or his re-election, if nominated, then there is one man in this State to whom the editors of both these papers owe an apology, for taking him out of the list of possible candidates and Governor, and aiding in putting him in the penitentiary, and that man is—Mr. William M. Tweed, who seems to have dealt quite as fairly, at all events, by his railroad associates as did his Excellency John A. Dix.

THE RISING DEMOCRAT.

GOV. WILLIAM ALLEN, OF OHIO, ON HIS PERSONAL POPULARITY.

As the train bearing Gov. Allen to Cincinnati halted at Morrow, Ohio, Tuesday afternoon, it was surrounded by delegates to the Democratic Convention of the Third District, who cheered the old gentleman heartily when he appeared. He addressed them as follows:

"GENTLEMEN, MY FRIENDS, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: If there were any other reason for exercising all the power I possess solely and exclusively for the benefit of the people, the universal manifestation and kindness toward me would be of itself a sufficient reason. The public man who has received such universal expression of approbation as I have, wherever I go, and who should with this fact before him dare to betray the interest of these people, would deserve a sort of punishment described, but to which I will not allude. [A voice, 'Go ahead.'] When I was elected Governor of the State I thought I was nothing but a Governor, and as such I had nothing to do but to discharge the duties prescribed to that office in the Constitution. But since the inauguration I find, wherever I have been, that I was something more than a Governor; that I was a Governor, not only by the Constitution, but that I was a favored citizen of this country; that I was a Governor, not only by the Constitution and laws to-day, but by the voices of the people. Therein consists the power, and I would not exchange the enjoyment which I feel in my gratitude to this people for the barren power of the President of the United States. [Great cheering.] I have but a moment to stay. I am in the power of a steam engine, and no official authority that I can exercise will stop the man who has charge of the piston. I must, therefore, desist. Thanking you once more with all my heart for your kindness, manifested wherever I go, I will bid you farewell."

RETURNED TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Hon. Beman Brockway, the editor of the Watertown *Daily Times*, bears witness to the utter failure of the Democratic Party to realize the expectations of those Liberals who joined with it two years ago against the Republican Party. He announces that the *Times* will hereafter sustain Republican principles and Republican candidates with all the ability it can command. We quote: "The effort to lift the Democratic Party up to the plane of justice for all American citizens, and of fair dealing in politics for all men equally worthy as men, has abortively and shamefully failed. Whatever hopes may have once been indulged in respect to bringing that party up to this elevation, they are dead now. The moment that the party obtains power the old spirit is betrayed, and all the reactionary tendencies of it are exhibited. With them we have no sympathy; with the party which espouses such principles and defends such notions we can have no fellowship. We have the most abiding faith in the cardinal principles of the American Republic. By them we stand and intend to stand. To-day all hope for them lies in the Republican Party; they find small favor in any other. If the Republican Party is not faultless in administration, its face is set in the right direction; its eyes look forward and not back; it reaches up and not down. Reform in it, through the earnest endeavors of patriotic men, seems to be the safest way to the consummation which we hope to see, which is the manifestation in wholesome administration, of the pure and beneficent principles of freedom and justice which the democratic statesmen who founded this Government placed as the corner-stone of their creation. In those principles we believe. To the party that upholds them we give our warm and strenuous support."

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTION.

A convention, appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania under the provisions of an act passed at the last session of the Legislature of that State to suggest amendments to its constitution, is now in session in Philadelphia. There are present, Chief Justice Agnew, President of the Commission; Hon. H. W. Williams, of Tioga county; Hon. B. H. Brewster; A. R. McClintock, Esq., of Wilkesbarre; W. H. Playford, of Fayette, and Wm. A. Wallace, of Clearfield—Attorney General Dimmick being absent. The meeting is held with closed doors, and the Commission will continue to hold sessions from time to time until the next meeting of the Legislature. The act under which it was appointed provides that the Commissioners shall determine whether any amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth are advisable or necessary, and prepare the same in proper form, and make return to the Legislature at its next session.

CAUGHT THE REPTILE.

Two gentlemen residing in Sacramento, Cal., were startled a few nights ago by loud screams proceeding from a room occupied by a lady member of the family. Inquiry elicited the information that "there was a centipede on her bed." The gas was at the time turned down quite low, but the men could see the insect on the bed, and doubling a towel several times, one of them cast it over the centipede, and clutched it tightly to prevent its escape. One of the gentlemen was somewhat of an amateur scientist, and desired ardently to preserve the centipede as a specimen. Accordingly, the captured insect was carried in the towel to a drug store. The druggist poured chloroform on the towel to stupefy the creature and to prevent the possibility of its escape, and one of the clerks stood by with an uplifted club, to strike it should it attempt to get off. The towel was opened, and the expectant lookers-on were astonished to find that all the fuss had been made over a little strip of calico.

A QUEER QUESTION.

The Parkersburg (West Va.) *Times* of the 1st inst. says: "Some of our exchanges are making much ado about a Baptist clergyman in Pennsylvania who stole a horse from a friend and left for parts unknown. Twenty-seven years ago a reverend of the same denomination left the same State with the wife of a neighbor, and has ever since [illegible]

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

FIRST SESSION AFTER THE LONG VACATION.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER HOWE ON THE PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Board of Aldermen resumed business yesterday, after their long vacation, which commenced on the 21st of July. Commissioner Laimbeer was present. Mr. Vance presided. After some unimportant papers were disposed of, a communication was received from Mayor Havemeyer vetoing the resolution giving permission to the Law Telegraph Company to place their machines in the new Court-house, on the ground that it was ambiguous.

Alderman Gilon moved that the company be asked to pay $2,000 per annum for the privilege.

Alderman Kehr said the privilege was worth $10,000 a year. Mr. Gilon's motion was then withdrawn, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A communication was received from the Department of Parks stating that the Board of Apportionment had appropriated only $7,500 for building the Battery sea wall, and requesting the Common Council to pass an ordinance providing that the building shall proceed by day's work, as it would prove more effectual. It was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The estimate of the Fire Department as previously published was submitted and referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

An application was received from the Controller for additional room for the Receiver of Taxes—the business of his office having been largely increased by annexation. A like application was made by the Judges of the Supreme Court, but no action was taken upon either. The Clerk then read a communication from Mr. Conrad Bollar, claiming rent for the Eighth Regiment armory, of which he is the owner, and demanding immediate possession of the building. The Committee on Law were instructed to report on the matter.

A voluminous report was received from Mr. Howe, one of the Commissioners of Accounts, in relation to the management of the Department of Charities. After stating that the Commissioner had made the estimate in pursuance of a resolution of the board, the report says:

"When on the 24th day of January last I commenced the examination of the department, I found that at the Central Office the books were not in a condition in which any examination of them could be made. None of the books were written up to Jan. 1, 1874, and the cash-book had not been written up since May 31, 1873. None of the Commissioners were apparently aware of the condition of their books, and could afford no information as to the accounts of the department. The only explanation given for the neglect in not keeping the books written up was the statement of the book-keeper, who at the time received a salary of $3,000, that he could not make a balance which would agree with the books of the Finance Department. A partial examination which I then made into the affairs of the department led to a discovery by me that there was a cash balance in the Third National Bank of this City to the credit of the department of $8,869 67. Although this balance had been in bank since May, 1873, I found that the Commissioners were not aware of its existence. As the money could not be drawn upon by the department, the charter requiring that the finances should be managed through the Department of Finance, I requested that the balance in bank should at once be handed over to the City Chamberlain, and this was accordingly done."

The report next states that although time had been given to the book-keeper to have his books written up, no progress had been made in the work; that the Commissioners of Charities subsequently requested an examination to be made, and then proceeds:

"The books, such as are kept at the Central Office, I found written up, but not balanced. As the result of this examination and investigation, I have to report:

First—That although the present Commissioners entered upon their duties, as explained, on the 19th day of May, 1873, no inventory was then made of the stock or property on hand belonging to the department and received by the present from the old Commissioners. No evidence exists as to what quantities or of what value the dry goods or supplies were, in the store or on hand, on the 19th of May, 1873, and it is, therefore, impossible to make any just or fair comparison between the material or supplies used by the present Board of Commissioners for the year they have held office with that of their predecessors for the year preceding.

Second—That at the central office, nor in any other office of the department, are accounts kept with the various parties from whom purchases are made for the use of the department.

Third—That the balance sheets referred to in the resolution of the board of April 25, 1874, were not correct. They were not made from any books kept in the office of the Commissioners, but chiefly from figures supplied by the store-keeper on Blackwell's Island; and from an examination made of the books on Blackwell's Island, I found that, with the exception of the salary account and a few minor items, the only books at the central office were duplicates of those of the store-keeper on Blackwell's Island—that they were, in fact, copies entered in books of returns made by the store-keeper.

Fourth—The storehouse of the department is situated on Blackwell's Island. The theory of the department is that all purchases, except drugs and supplies for outdoor poor, made for the department, are delivered to and received by the store-keeper in charge of the store, and that the same are examined by and receipted for by him, and thereupon entered into his books. In reality only a portion of the supplies of the department ever pass through the hands of the store-keeper, and, although entered by him upon his books, are never examined or seen by him at all. For instance: All the flour ordered for the department was delivered direct at the bakery, (with the exception of 1,200 barrels,) which is situated on the opposite side of the island from where the store is, and is receipted for by the baker. No books prior to January 1, 1874, were kept at the bakery, containing a record of the goods received there. The bills for the flour delivered are received by the baker and transmitted by him to the store-keeper, who thereupon enters the same upon the books kept at the store, and at the same time an entry is made in the books charging the bakery with the goods specified in the bills. These goods are never seen or handled by the store-keeper. Other goods ordered in specific quantities are, in the same way as the flour, sent to other institutions, where they are received and receipted for by the officers in charge, and the bills for which, as in the case of the flour, are transmitted to the store-keeper, who enters the same on his books and charges the goods to the institution from which he received the bills.

Fifth—The goods received by the store-keeper are distributed by him upon his own responsibility. The wardens or officers in charge of the several institutions make out semi-monthly requisitions upon the store-keeper for the estimated quantities of supplies for the coming two weeks. These requisitions are transmitted direct to the store-keeper, who, upon the requisition so made, furnishes from his stock what goods he has on hand in store, and embraces in a general requisition upon the Commissioners the supplies he requires to make up the deficiency, with such additions as he thinks proper to add for the general stock of the store.

Sixth—Upon the requisitions made by the store-keeper the Commissioners in their discretion order the supplies therein specified to be purchased. In making these purchases, it appears no regard is paid by the Commissioners to the provision of the ninety-first section of chapter 335, Laws of 1873, which declares that 'Whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job, or any supply is needful for any particular purpose, which work or job is to be undertaken or supply furnished by the Corporation, and the several parts of the said work or supply shall together involve the expenditure of more than $1,000, the same shall be done by contract, * * * founded on sealed bids or proposals, * * * and given to the lowest bidder.' This provision of the law, designed to secure economy in the purchases of supplies for the City, has been continuously evaded by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in the supplies purchased by them. Instead of advertising for proposals for the supplies required, the Commissioners either purchased the same personally themselves or through purchasing clerks. The supplies so purchased or the invoices or bills for the same endorsed by the officials who receive the goods are delivered to the store-keeper. The goods received by the store-keeper are placed by him in stock, and when delivered on the requisition received by him from the officers of the respective institutions are charged against such institutions by the storekeeper in his books. All the invoices received by the storekeeper—those for the goods delivered direct to the store as well as those delivered at the different institutions and bakery—are certified to by the storekeeper, and returned by him to the Central Office. The invoices so transmitted to the Central Office are in duplicate; one duplicate is retained at the Central Office, and the other is supposed to be transmitted to the Department of Finance.

Seventh—In a number of instances the books kept by the storekeeper in which the goods either received or specified in the invoices transmitted from other institutions are entered, have been altered, with the evident intent of evading the provisions of the ninety-first section of the charter. This has been done where invoices of goods received by the storekeeper are entered in the storekeeper's books as received exceeded in value $1,000. The original entries showing the correct nature of the transaction, the date upon which the goods were received, the quantity received, and the value thereof, have been erased, and substituted by entries of different quantities of goods as received upon different dates. So numerous have these erasures been that, from the storekeeper's books, which are the only record in the department of the supplies, furnished and received, it is not possible to make up a true and correct statement as to goods actually furnished to the department, and the dates upon which the same were received. As illustrative of the manner in which this system has been carried out, I cite the following instances: On July 14, 1873, a requisition was made up by the store-keeper on the board for brown sheetings and awning stripes. These were purchased from or through one Louis Sternbach, commission merchant, No. 36 Church street, who delivered the goods on July 31, 1873, when they were received and receipted for by the storekeeper. The invoice which accompanied the goods was certified to by the storekeeper, the charge for the goods as stated in the invoice being $2,125 02. The bill so certified was transmitted in duplicate to the Commissioners, and subsequently thereto as stated by the storekeeper in terms of instructions from the Central Office, he erased the entry in his books under date of July 31, 1873, and made new entries as for July 30, July 31, and Aug. 1, and the new bills were made up to correspond with these entries. The storekeeper certified that the goods therein specified were received by him on said respective dates, which was not true in point of fact, and these new certified bills were also transmitted in duplicate to the Central Office. Each of the three new bills were under $1,000. On June 16, 1873, another requisition was made by the storekeeper on the Commissioners for 9,000 yards Melton gray cloth. These goods were also purchased through the same Louis Sternbach, and furnished in two quantities, viz.: 4,369 yards on Aug. 7, and 4,631 yards on Aug. 11. The value of the first invoice, according to Sternbach's rate of charge, was $1,869 07, and the value of the second invoice was $1,979 93. The goods specified in these respective invoices were received on the dates stated by the storekeeper, and entered by him on his books. [illegible] bills, which represented that the goods therein stated were received by the storekeeper on Aug. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, were certified to by the storekeeper, transmitted to the Central Office, and are the bills on file in the Department of Finance and paid by that department. The transaction as to the purchase of Melton gray cloth was the subject of investigation before the Grand Jury.

"But it is in purchases of flour that this system of evasion of the provisions of the charter has been most extensively carried out. Thus between Nov. 12 and 22, 1873, the following quantities of flour of the following brands were delivered at the Bakery; on the 12th 1,000 barrels of the Banner, 100 barrels of the Clinton, 78 barrels of the Tontine, and 22 barrels of the Iowa City; on Nov. 17,175 barrels of Clinton, 100 barrels of Monroe; on Nov. 21, 466 barrels Monroe. And there was delivered at the storehouse on Nov. 19, 600 barrels of Clinton, Nov. 21, 466 barrels Monroe, and on Nov. 22, 134 barrels of the Monroe, being a total delivery of 3,141 barrels. As this purchase exceeded $20,000, an attempt was made to overcome the objection to which it was evidently exposed under the charter, and accordingly entries were made by the storekeeper in his books as if he had received on each of the dates, Nov. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, 150 barrels, being fifty of each of the brands—Banner, Clinton, and Monroe. All these entries were subsequently erased, and new entries substituted that the 3,141 barrels of flour referred to had not been received as I have explained they were in fact, but that they had been received upon various dates."

The report, after giving the dates, says:

"The storekeeper's books were not made to show correctly these various purchases, the quantities, dates, and amounts, but were made to conform to the altered bills, and these altered bills certified by the storekeeper were transmitted in duplicate to the Central Office, and were subsequently paid by the Department of Finance."

The report then recites that from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1874, there was received at the bakery on specific dates 7,916 barrels of flour, and the dates are given; that a mistake had been made in repaying $1,980 as for an overpayment on 300 barrels to E. W. Coleman & Co., and that in the supplies of groceries the entries on the books have been altered. Allusion is next made to alleged violations of the charter by the department in giving contracts amounting to over $1,000 to firms without competition, and also to the fact that Charles G. Cornell, the purchasing clerk of meats for the department, received $8,749 42 between November, 1873, and June, 1874—his compensation being half a cent per pound upon the purchases made by him, amounting to $96,595 85. Section 116 (says the report) of the charter provides that no subordinate in any department shall receive a greater salary than the head of the same, and the salary of the head of the Department of Charities is fixed at $6,500.

The report, without being read, was ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Law reported in favor of authorizing the Police Commissioners to build a new station-house for the Nineteenth Precinct.

The board then adjourned.

THE SINKING FUND.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS—GRANT TO THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—OTHER MATTERS.

Mayor Havemeyer, Controller Green, Chamberlain Lane, and Recorder Hackett met yesterday as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in one of the chambers of the Finance Department. After the minutes of the previous session had been approved, the Controller submitted a resolution granting the property located between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, Lexington and Madison avenues, to the Seventh Regiment as a site for their proposed armory, for twenty-one years, at a rental of $1 per annum. The Controller said he offered the resolution in accordance with a law of the Legislature, which was mandatory on the board.

Mayor Havemeyer said he was disposed to give every facility to the various regiments; but he was of opinion that the citizens should sustain them, and that valuable City property should not be given to them for armories.

Controller Green replied that the board had no option in the matter. Some time ago they had remonstrated against the bill, but as it had been passed it only remained for the Commissioners to carry out its provisions.

Recorder Hackett thought it was outrageous in the Legislature to pass a law giving public property to one organization; but the act was obligatory on the board. He did not think that members from country districts should do such a thing.

Mayor Havemeyer—Of course not. What do the members from St. Lawrence and Chautauqua Counties know about our City affairs? Perhaps it would be well for this board to ask the people of this City to assign to the Legislature all their property and all their rights. We should then be spared the trouble of doing anything. However, as the law is mandatory I shall vote for the resolution.

The resolution was then adopted.

A communication was received from the Dock Department, containing a requisition for $1,000,000 to carry on their work. It was referred to the Controller. Resolutions were also approved providing for readvertising the lease of the Grand Street (Williamsburg) Ferry, and for leasing the Grand Street (Brooklyn) Ferry at $15,000 a year, for five years, from 1st of September, or two and a half per cent. of the gross receipts for ferryage, and also asking the Common Council to pass an ordinance authorizing certain alterations in the Essex Market, in accordance with the plans of the Superintendent.

The Chamberlain who was appointed to examine the securities held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, reported that on the 1st of July there were in their hands the following: Stocks and bonds issued by the County of New-York, $4,290,195 53; stocks and bonds issued by the City of New-York, $21,901,145 11; total, $26,191,304 64. Besides this there is cash on deposit in the Merchants' National Bank to the credit of the Commissioners for the redemption of the City debt, $67,655 47, making the aggregate sum of $26,258,996 11.

The report was accepted, after which the board adjourned.

CREDITORS AND DEBTORS.

Yesterday Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, gave a decision in bankruptcy in the case of Jacob Hymes. In this case five creditors, whose aggregate debts amounted to $2,262 57, joined in a petition to put their debtor into bankruptcy. They alleged that they constituted more than one-fourth the number of creditors. The debtor denied that they constituted one-fourth the creditors, or that the aggregate of the debts owing to them amounted to one-third of his indebtedness. A list of all his creditors filed by the debtor shows seventeen creditors, the debt due to each of whom exceeds the sum of $250. The aggregate due the seventeen creditors is $7,569 13. The petitioning creditors, while constituting more than one-fourth in number, do not, according to the list, represent one-third of the amount due the seventeen creditors. Beside the seventeen creditors, the list contains the names of twenty-nine others, the aggregate of whose debts amounts to $2,525 42, making a total of forty-six creditors, to whom a total of $10,094 55 is due. "The point to be determined," says Judge Blatchford, "is what number of creditors must join in the petition, and such number must be determined by making a computation according to the rules laid down in the section. Those rules are, that the number of creditors joining in the petition must be, by personal numeration, at least one-fourth of the entire number of creditors, and must have provable debts amounting to at least one-third of all the provable debts, with the further rule that in computing the number who must join in determining how many must join, whether one or more creditors whose respective debts do not exceed $250, are not to be reckoned. Everything that is to be done is to compute the number of creditors, as aforesaid, who must join. In doing that the creditors whose respective debts do not exceed $250 are not to be reckoned. Those creditors are to be excluded. If they are excluded, it follows, necessarily, that if only the creditors whose respective debts exceed $250 are included and reckoned, the proper numbers to join will be ascertained by computing one-fourth of such creditors, and such additional number of them that the aggregate of the debts of those computed will amount to one-third of the debts of the creditors so included and reckoned, that is, one-third of the debts of the creditors whose respective debts exceed $250. This view is supported by the concluding sentence of the ninth section of the act of 1874, which provides that if there are no creditors whose debts exceed the sum of $250, or if the requisite 'number' of creditors holding debts exceeding $250 fail to sign the petition, the creditors having debts of a less amount shall be reckoned for the purposes aforesaid. This shows that where creditors having debts exceeding $250 are to be exclusively reckoned, they are to be reckoned for all the purposes mentioned in the section, that is, for the purpose of arriving at the proper number of creditors, which is to be a number having a certain aggregate of debts."

RAILROAD BOND FORGERIES.

Some excitement was created in financial circles yesterday by the receipt of intelligence that raised bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of other roads had been discovered in Philadelphia. The facts in regard to the matter were communicated in the following extract from a letter received by Mr. Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company, from Mr. W. J. Howard, General Solicitor of Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

"I have had under investigation for a few days, quietly, the case of raised certificates of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which were in custody of an insurance company in this city, together with a number of other certificates of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, New-Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley Railroad, and your own company, all of which have been fraudulently raised from small to larger amounts. I believe most of the certificates are now in the hands of a reliable person, and are not liable to get out, but you had better be on your guard."

A HAPPY RELEASE.

A seedy-looking, elderly man, giving the name of Nicholas Dean, was arraigned before Justice Smith yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court, charged with abandonment. The complainant, aged about fifty, said she was Ann Maria Dean, of No. 156 West Fifty-sixth street, the wife of the prisoner. She testified that she had been married in 1843 to [illegible] wooed and won by Dean, and they have lived together as man and wife until within a few weeks, when he deserted her. She was not divorced from Davinney, and understood that he was still alive. To the Judge's inquiry why she had married Dean knowing this, the witness replied that her friends had told her she was legally separated from him, and that she could do as she liked. Dean was discharged, greatly to the astonishment of the woman. Dean explained that it was only a short time since he first learned he was not Ann's husband, and that Davinney had intimated that a charge of bigamy would be preferred against him if he did not vacate his claim. This the wife denied, asserting that Dean was fully cognizant of the state of affairs when he assumed the obligations of a husband. She left vowing to seek justice in a higher tribunal.

CREEDMOOR.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT AT THE RANGE—POOR SHOOTING.

The Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn practiced on the range at Creedmoor, yesterday. Capt. Allen, of Company C, was in command, Col. Austen at present being in command of the Eleventh Brigade. The numerical strength of the regiment was 274. The shooting was very poor. Only four made scores exceeding twenty out of a possible forty points, an equivalent to fifty per cent., and the "team" total formed an aggregate of only 235 points. It would appear that the men had not been instructed in the ordinary details of target practice, which might have been done in the armory. At one target the commandant in charge did not understand which two of the seven shots were sighting and which scoring. In one instance a marksman made a "bull's eye" on his sighting shot, and the obliging officer in charge accredited him with the shot in his score. A guard was placed at the entrance to the field for the purpose of preventing members of the regiment from visiting the refreshment stands at the depot. The guard took care not to exceed its instructions, for a number of men left the grounds at intervals throughout the day, by either scaling or climbing under the fence, less than a rod distant from the entrance. With some exceptions the behavior of the men was good, and no cases of intoxication occurred. The following table indicates the number, by companies, firing at both ranges:

	F & S	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	I	K	Total
200 yards	11	26	29	17	30	29	27	43	26	36	274
500 yards	6	3	9	1	11	6	7	7	7	4	61

The best scores are appended as follows:

Name.	200 Yards.					Total.	500 Yards.					Total.	G'd Total.
Pay-master Bradley	3	2	2	2	4	13	3	3	3	2	0	11	24
Col. Austen	3	2	2	2	2	11	4	0	2	3	3	12	23
Private Ewen, Co. E	2	2	2	0	2	8	4	3	3	0	3	13	21
Corp. Heinrichs, Co. E	2	3	3	2	3	13	3	0	0	3	2	8	21
Private Taylor, Co. F	3	0	4	3	0	10	4	4	0	0	2	10	20
Private Watson, Co. I	0	3	2	3	2	10	3	0	2	4	0	9	19
Private Lamb, Co. G	0	2	2	2	4	10	0	0	2	2	4	8	18
Lieut. Brownell, Co. D	2	0	3	2	3	10	4	2	0	2	0	8	18
Capt. Perry, Co. G	3	2	3	3	3	14	0	2	0	2	0	4	18
Private Baley, Co. D	2	3	3	0	4	12	3	0	3	0	0	6	18
Private Waitman, Co. I	3	3	3	3	3	15	3	0	0	0	0	3	18
Private McCormick, Co. A	3	2	0	2	2	9	0	4	2	2	0	8	17
Private Baker, Co. B	3	3	2	0	2	10	2	0	0	3	2	7	17
Lieut. Brownell, Co. K	2	3	2	2	3	12	0	3	0	0	2	5	17
Private Speight, Co. B	3	2	2	4	2	13	0	0	0	0	3	3	16
Private Chase, Co. D	2	3	2	2	2	11	3	2	0	0	0	5	16
Lieut. Brown, Co. G	3	3	3	2	3	14	0	0	0	2	0	2	16
Private Gray, Co. A	3	2	2	2	3	12	0	0	3	0	0	3	15
Capt. Tuttle, Co. F	2	4	0	3	2	11	4	0	0	0	0	4	15
Capt. Powell, Co. K	3	0	3	2	3	11	0	0	2	0	2	4	15
Capt. Allen, Co. A	2	2	3	0	2	9	3	2	0	0	0	5	14
Private Ferguson, Co. D	3	0	2	2	3	10	0	0	2	0	2	4	14
Private Orliman, Co. I	2	2	2	0	4	10	0	0	4	0	0	4	14
Sergt. Gireaux, Co. F	0	4	3	2	2	11	2	0	0	0	0	2	13
Private Meyer, Co. D	2	2	3	2	2	11	2	0	0	0	0	2	13
Private Condon, Co. G	2	2	3	2	2	11	2	0	0	0	0	2	13

A BAVARIAN FORGERY.

HERRMAN THOMAS, OF NUREMBERG, ARRESTED AS THE PERPETRATOR.

Yesterday Herrman Thomas, of the City of Nuremberg, Bavaria, was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Stilwell, charged with forgery. The arrest was made on complaint of Mr. August Teigel, Acting Consul General of Germany. He alleges that he has received information that Thomas, on the 22d of June last, obtained from the Royal Bank of Nuremberg the sum of 15,000 guilders (about $6,000 gold) by means of a forged check, purporting to be signed by Messrs. Carl Conrad Cnopf & Son. Mr. Teigel also said that he had caused an application to be made, through the Minister of the German Empire at Washington, for the issuing of the usual executive mandate in such cases, which he will present to the officer before whom his complaint is made so soon as it is received. His application for the arrest of Thomas is made under the Treaty of Extradition between the United States and the Kingdom of Bavaria, of the 12th of September, 1853. The warrant for the arrest was given to Deputy United States Marshal Bernard, who, learning that Thomas was residing in St. Mark's place, followed him to his house on Tuesday night. Yesterday morning, as Thomas had not made his appearance by 10 o'clock, the Marshal rang the bell and asked for him, telling the servant that he wanted to see him about a bad bill which he was said to have passed at the Bavarian festival the day before. When Thomas went to the door Mr. Bernard compared his appearance with a photograph with which he had been furnished. Seeing that he was the man he wanted, Bernard told him he was his prisoner. Thomas went with the Marshal. On the way down town Thomas broke away and ran some five or six blocks before he was again captured. Commissioner Stilwell held him for examination, to take place on the 17th inst., and refused to take bail for his appearance. It is said that a writ of habeas corpus will be applied for by Thomas' counsel to-day to test the right of the Commissioner to hold him.

SALARIES OF THE SUPERVISORS.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith, the Corporation Counsel, has declined to permit further litigation in the matter of the salaries of the Supervisors. He sent the following communication on the subject yesterday:

LAW DEPARTMENT—OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1874.

Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller:

SIR: I herewith return to you all papers in suits instituted against the City by the Aldermen, to recover compensation for the performance of the duties of Supervisors of the County, in addition to the salaries allowed them by law as Aldermen.

The question involved is one of law; and it has been determined against the City by several eminent Judges. It is true, it lies within my official power to take this litigation to the highest court of the State; but this I decline to do, because I am satisfied that further litigation would be useless and expensive to the City as well as unjust and vexatious toward the claimants. In my judgment the decision on this subject cannot and ought not to be reversed. The people do not object to the payment to public officers of such compensation as may be allowed them by a just and fair construction of the statutes, so long as official powers are exercised in good faith for the protection of the City and the advancement of its interests.

This office can be of no further service in this litigation, and the matter must be remitted to the Finance Department for immediate adjustment.

I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Counsel to the Corporation.

LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1874.

Messrs. Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel:

GENTLEMEN: As attorneys of the plaintiffs in the several actions commenced by the Aldermen of the City to recover compensation for the performance of their duties as Supervisors, I have to inform you that I have written to the Department of Finance, declining to permit further litigation, and have transmitted to the Controller for his action all papers in these suits.

I have no doubt that both yourselves and your clients will reasonably await the action which the Controller must now take, to the end that further costs and expenses may be saved to the City. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Counsel to the Corporation.

FRAUDULENT TAX COLLECTION ON LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Lawrence, the Receiver of Taxes of Newtown, Long Island, during the last week has received information from different sources which proves conclusively that non-resident tax-payers have been swindled, through the means of bogus tax bills, to an extent much beyond what was apprehended. One gentleman called upon the Receiver a day or two ago and stated that he knew of over 100 persons who had paid taxes in good faith to the bogus collector, and whose property has since been advertised for sale on account of unpaid taxes for the year 1873. The swindle, in fact, appears to have been most deliberately planned and thoroughly executed, but it seems almost incomprehensible that the swindler could have expected to escape detection, as he apparently has taken very little pains to cover the evidences of his guilt. Meantime Mr. Joseph Rice, whose name has been prominently connected with these frauds, publishes a card, dated Wednesday last, in which he acknowledges having collected certain moneys, but attempts to explain the transaction by stating that the parties interested had asked him to pay their taxes as a favor; that he took their money for the purpose, but failed to get it into the Receiver's hands before his books were handed over to the County Treasurer, and that the money has since been paid to the County Treasurer at Freeport, as receipts in his possession will show.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

A regular meeting of the Dock Commissioners was held yesterday. Present, Commissioners Westervelt, Gardner, and Budd. The contract for furnishing granite to build a bulkhead or river wall was awarded to Davis Tilson. A communication directing attention to the frail condition of the dock at Hart's Island was referred to the Executive Committee. Communications were received from the Engineer in Chief and the Superintendent of Repairs reporting progress in various City works. Mr. McConkey, Superintendent of Docks, reported that the dumping-ground at the foot of Thirty-eighth street [illegible]

METROPOLITAN EXPENSES.

THE CITY BUDGET.

ESTIMATES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The following are the estimates of the Department of Public Works and of the Common Council for the year 1875:

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Aqueduct repairs and maintenance............$125,000
Appropriation for 1874............125,000

This account includes the salaries of superintendents, watchmen, mechanics, laborers, &c., on forty miles of aqueduct and reservoirs of a capacity of 4,700,000,000 gallons, the surplus for the pumping engine at the High Service Reservoir, the materials required for ordinary repairs, and the renewal of the six-foot pipes on Eighth avenue and in Ninetieth street, which conduct the water into the reservoirs in Central Park, and are liable to frequent breaks.

Boulevard, roads, and avenues; maintenance of............$80,000
Appropriation for 1874............75,000

The length of roadways now under maintenance is about fourteen miles, to which there will be added in 1875 about four miles of the Eastern Boulevard and about half a mile of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street. The increase of $5,000 asked for in this appropriation is therefore much less in proportion than the anticipated increase in the surface of roadways to be maintained. A want of proper care of this roadway on account of insufficient appropriations would cause great damage and involve their gradual destruction.

Contingencies, Department of Public Works....$5,000
Appropriation for 1874............5,000

This amount is intended to cover traveling expenses of officers and employes of the department in the discharge of their official duties, postage and other incidental and unforeseen expenses.

Flagging sidewalks and fencing vacant lots in front of City property............$5,000
Appropriation for 1874............5,000

Previous to 1874 nothing had been done for several years to keep the sidewalks and fences in front of City property in the condition in which private owners are required to keep their premises; the above amount is, therefore, necessary to continue the work now being done.

Free floating baths............$10,000
Appropriation for 1874............9,000

The two existing baths have been in use for four seasons, and are showing signs of decay, especially in the portions which are under water. They can only be kept in serviceable condition by extensive repairs, including the building of new bottoms, which cannot be done unless the appropriation is fixed at the full amount asked for.

Lamps and gas, old wards............$685,000
Appropriation for 1874............[illegible]

The cost of lighting the public lamps is calculated at existing contract prices, and at these rates there will be a deficiency of about $1,000 in the appropriation for this year. The number of public lamps will be necessarily increased, in obedience to ordinances of the Common Council calling for the erection of new lamps, it being estimated that about 500 new lamps will be erected during the coming year. The cost of erecting new lamps, resetting old lamps, removed on account of improvements in progress, and repairing and keeping in order all public lamps, is estimated at the lowest figures. An additional charge on this appropriation is created by furnishing gas for County offices, formerly paid out of County appropriations.

Lamps and gas, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards............$130,000
Appropriation for 1874............124,000

Contracts for lighting the public lamps in these wards were in existence at the time of annexation, and were made for ten years from Jan. 1, 1871. At present rates there will be a deficiency in this year's appropriation of about $1,500. It is calculated that about 100 new lamps will be erected in this district during the coming year, and extensive repairs to the old lamps will be required, as no repairs can be made on account of the inadequacy of the appropriation.

Public buildings, construction and repairs, including former County buildings............$60,000
Appropriation for 1874—City buildings, $50,000; County buildings, $10,000............60,000

Past experience proves that the above amount is absolutely necessary to do the ordinary repairs, and to keep the public building in serviceable condition. The market buildings especially are so dilapidated that they require constant repairs.

Public drinking hydrants............$7,500
Appropriation for 1874............5,000

Since the introduction of public drinking hydrants they have continually grown in public favor, and are considered a great public benefit. The appropriation for the current year is barely sufficient to keep in order the existing hydrants, and the increase of $2,500 will be necessary to erect new hydrants in obedience to ordinances of the Common Council.

Removing obstructions in streets and avenues..$2,500
Appropriation for 1874............2,500

Under certain ordinances of the Common Council, and upon notices from the Police Department and complaints of citizens, a large number of obstructions on sidewalks and streets are to be removed, requiring an expenditure not less than the amount stated.

Repairs to wooden and concrete pavements....$50,000
Appropriation for 1874............50,000

The system of replacing the worn-out wooden and concrete pavements with stone blocks will be continued during the coming year. The area of wooden and concrete pavements is 446,600 square yards, one-third of which are in need of renewal. With the above appropriation only the most urgent repairs can be made.

Repairs to stone pavements............$100,000
Appropriation for 1874............100,000

The area of cobble-stone pavements is 1,559,000 square yards; stone-block pavements, 2,648,000 square yards; total, 4,207,000 square yards. The engineers of this department estimate that one-tenth of the cobble-stone and one-twelfth of the stone-block pavements require to be relaid during the coming year. It is apparent therefore that the above amount will be necessary to cover the most needed repairs.

Repairing and renewal of pipes, stop-cocks, &c..$90,000
Appropriation for 1874............85,000

Upward of 400 miles of Croton water pipes, varying from four to forty-eight inches in diameter, are now in use for the distribution of Croton water. A large portion of those below the old distributing reservoir have been over thirty years in use, and require frequent repairs and renewal. There are also over 3,000 fire-hydrants and a very large number of stop-cocks, which require constant attention. The strictest economy cannot prevent a gradual increase in the expenditures on this account in proportion to the extension of the Croton-pipe system and the increase in the decay of pipes and stop-cocks from rust.

Roads and avenues and sprinkling............$25,000
Appropriation for 1874............25,000

The travel on the unpaved roads and streets in the upper part of the City increases from year to year, and a due regard for the convenience of the population in that district, and for the accommodation of traffic and pleasure travel, require that they be kept in good condition as heretofore.

Salaries, Department of Public Works.........$155,000
Appropriation for 1874............155,000

Although the duties of the department have been increased to a considerable extent by the act consolidating the City and County governments, no increase in this appropriation is asked for. The superintending and clerical force of the department is thoroughly disciplined and efficient, otherwise an increase in force and appropriation would be unavoidable.

Sewers, repairing and cleaning............$75,000
Appropriation for 1874............75,000

Notwithstanding the continued additions to the sewerage system, which now includes over 300 miles of sewers, six miles of drains, 15 miles of culverts, and nearly 4,000 receiving basins, the department will be enabled, by the exercise of strict economy and vigilance, to do the work of repairing and cleaning the sewers, &c., without any increase in the appropriation, as each year's work improves the condition of the old sewers.

Street Improvements—For street signs, &c.........$2,500
Appropriation for 1874............[illegible]

The surveys for establishing house numbers on uptown streets, the replacing of monuments showing grades and street lines, and the establishment and renewal of street signs require the expenditure of the above amount.

Supplies for and cleaning public offices, including County offices............$112,000
Appropriation for 1874—City, $50,000; County, $50,000; heating County offices, $12,000....112,000

Careful scrutiny of requisitions for supplies from the various officers, departments, and courts, and the greatest care and economy in the purchase of articles, will be necessary to confine the expenditure to the amount stated.

Wells and pumps, repairing and cleaning........$1,500
Appropriation for 1874............1,500

The usual repairs to wells and pumps where Croton water is not yet introduced, and the covering of old wells in the lower part of the City, require this expenditure. The department will also be required to keep the wells and pumps in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards in a condition to supply the population with pure water.

The actual increase in the aggregate amount required for the conduct of the affairs of the department for 1875 over the appropriations for 1874 is as follows:

For maintenance of boulevards, roads, and avenues............$5,000
For free floating baths............1,000
For lamps and gas, old wards............85,000
For lamps and gas, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards............6,000
For public drinking hydrants............2,500
For repairs and renewal of pipes, stop-cocks, &c............5,000
Total............$54,500

The estimate is also increased by the amounts required for repairs to County buildings and supplies to County offices amounting to $72,000, which were formerly provided out of County appropriations made to the Board of Supervisors.

ESTIMATES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

City contingencies............$7,000
Contingencies, Clerk of the Common Council............1,500
Salaries:
President Board of Aldermen............$5,000
Twenty-one Aldermen, at $4,000............84,000
Clerk of the Common Council............5,000
Deputy Clerk, Board of Aldermen............4,000
First Assistant Clerk, Board of Aldermen............2,000
Second Assistant Clerk, Board of Aldermen............2,000
Third Assistant Clerk, Board of Aldermen............2,000
Fourth Assistant Clerk, Board of Aldermen............1,500
Fifth Assistant Clerk, Board of Aldermen............1,500
Librarian and Engrossing Clerk, Board of Aldermen............2,000
Sergeant at Arms, Board of Aldermen............1,500
Two Messengers, at $1,200............2,400
Engrossing Clerk, at eight cents per folio............1,100—114,000
Total............$122,500

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid—number of warrants 25—amounting to $601,166 04; pay-rolls, number of warrants 427, amounting to $57,398 49; total number of warrants, 452, amounting to $658,564 53. Receipts: From taxes of 1874, $126,623 22; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $9,366 24; collection of assessments and interest, $654 25; market rents and fees, $1,531; water rents, $1,173 85; licenses, Mayor's office, $32 50; Bureau of Permits, Mayor's office, $503; fees and fines, Corporation Attorney, $[illegible]; redemption of dogs, Mayor's office, $231; sewer permits, $145; permits to water-pipes, $139; sales vitrified stone pipe, $546 80; fees and fines, District Courts, $148. Total, $141,546 43.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT CHEROKEE, ALA.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 3.—A special dispatch from Tuscumbia to the *Appeal* says: "At Cherokee, Ala., yesterday, young Rodgers, son of [illegible]

A PIONEER'S LIFE.

EXPERIENCES OF THE MICHIGAN CENTENARIAN.

HOW HE OBTAINED HIS WIFE—COOPER'S STORY OF THE BEE-HUNTER.

An interesting account was recently given by Mr. James H. Stone, in the Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Telegraph*, of Judge Basil Harrison, the first settler of Kalamazoo County, who, as already announced, died on Sunday, Aug. 30, at the age of one hundred and three years. He was a cousin of President Harrison, and was one of twenty-two children, and himself was the father of seventeen. There is some dispute as to the exact date of his birth, but the preponderance of family testimony places it at March 15, 1771. The family lived in Frederick County, Md., until he was about nine years old, when they removed to a farm near Winchester, Va. Five years later they again moved, and settled near Greencastle, Franklin County, Penn., five or six miles from the Maryland line. There young Basil won his wife, after considerable strategy on his part, and of his prospective father-in-law. The story Mr. Stone thus tells:

"There are few incidents of his early life that we are able to obtain. He was a steady, hard-working lad, energetic and thorough. He received but little education, three months in the common school forming about all his educational curriculum. He learned to read and write, however, and took quite as much interest in books as those around him. Like most boys, he early fell in love, the object of his adoring passion being Martha Stillwell, the daughter of a farmer living near his father. The attachment was reciprocated, and the young couple exchanged words of love and eternal fidelity. He was nearly nineteen and she three years his junior. Basil, whose love gave him confidence, boldly asked consent of Martha's parents to their marriage. Her father liked his frank and kindly ways and favored the match, but dame Stillwell had higher aspirations for her daughter. She wished her to wed the possessor of broad acres, and not a penniless young man. Besides, how could she spare her daughter yet? No, she would not give her consent. Grieved were the lovers at this decision, but by no means obedient to the behest of the stern mother. In clandestine interviews they renewed their pledges of affection, and, encouraged by Martha's father, planned an elopement. Indeed, we suspect Mr. Stillwell was the chief conspirator, and most efficient aid did he render. The day was set, but the suspicious mother kept close watch on her daughter. How to arrange her wedding outfit without the mother's knowledge, puzzled the three conspirators. The simple trousseau was mostly made by stealth, in Martha's own room at night, she receiving some little assistance from a sister also in the secret, but she happened to be entirely out of shoes, for it was March, and young ladies then were not ashamed to be seen in their bare feet while in the house, and very crude brogans when the weather made covering for the feet necessary. But the etiquette of Greencastle, 1790, did not permit a bride to appear shoeless and slipperless at her wedding. Ready-made shoes were unknown in the town, and the needed articles must be made to measure. Several plans failed, and her father was compelled to move cautiously, in view of the fact that Dame Stillwell was somewhat suspicious. The matter was delayed for a favorable opportunity until the day before the wedding, when, further procrastination being out of the question, the father invented a ruse to accomplish the object. In the forenoon of the last day of grace he came into the weaving-room where mother and daughters were at work at the loom, and shortly began to joke Martha on the size of her feet. Picking up a shingle (carefully placed within reach beforehand for the purpose) he drew a diagram of measurement of her pedal extremities, the dimensions of which he laughed immoderately about with his wife, to the apparent great discomfiture of his daughter, and then carelessly threw the shingle out of the window. Fifteen minutes after, that shingle measure was in shoe-maker Wilkins' shop and that worthy cobbler worked half the night to finish the pumps in which the runaway bride was to stand at her wedding on the morrow. The next day at dinner-time Martha slipped away, and with her father for a witness she and Basil were made one by the village justice. The outwitted mother was of course indignant at first but soon relented, and from March 17, 1790, was begun the matrimonial journey of Basil Harrison and Martha Stillwell, and for nearly seventy years did the two live together as man and wife, until June 7, 1857, the union was broken by her death."

WHO WAS THE BEE HUNTER?

We quote further from Mr. Stone's sketch:

"It has been a matter of general belief for many years that Judge Harrison was the 'Bee Hunter' of Cooper's novel, the *Oak Openings*, the scene of which, it will be remembered, is laid in Kalamazoo. Since the publication of the work this has been the accepted theory among the pioneers of the county and Judge Harrison's neighbors. We never heard the fact questioned until last year, when Judge H. G. Wells informed us that Mr. Cooper told him after the appearance of the book that his character of 'Ben Boden, the Bee Hunter,' was not founded on Judge Harrison, but on Towner Savage, one of the pioneers of the county, and a bee hunter by avocation. This being so, Mr. Cooper must have made contradictory statements, for Mrs. J. B. Daniels, of this village, is very positive and clear in her recollection that Mr. Cooper repeatedly named Judge Harrison as the original of the character mentioned. Fennimore Cooper, as is well known, had considerable property interests in Kalamazoo County at one time, the township just north of it deriving its name from him. He made several and long-continued visits to Kalamazoo along in the forties, and one, if we mistake not, as late as 1850, the year before his death. Mrs. Daniels was well acquainted with him, and he counted her as one of his favored friends. She met him frequently during his visits, and relates to us one occasion in particular upon which Judge Harrison's connection with the story was discussed. This was one day probably in the Summer of 1846, when Mr. Cooper was the guest of Mr. Comstock, and at the time he was writing the book. On that day, Mrs. Daniels tells us, Mr. Cooper spent hours talking with her and others of the guests about Judge Harrison, his family and pioneer history, his relations with the Indians, his bee-hunting proclivities, and various other matters connected with the early settlement of Kalamazoo and the country hereabouts. It was then known that he was writing a book, the scene of which was laid here, and he made no concealment of the purpose for which he sought his information, and stated openly the character he proposed to make out of Judge Harrison. Mrs. Daniels had come to Kalamazoo when a little girl in 1834, and was well acquainted with the Harrisons, as well as all of the early settlers. She was one well prepared to give such information as Mr. Cooper sought, and he afterward acknowledged her services in this respect by presenting her with a copy of the *Oak Openings*, and at that time he told her that Judge Harrison was the original of the 'Bee Hunter.' Mrs. Daniels also informs us that in frequent conversations with the old Judge he had stated to her that he understood that he was the person Cooper had in mind when he created 'Buzzing Bee,' and also that he had been so informed by Cooper himself. Last year we ourselves questioned Judge Harrison on this point, but his mind was not then clear enough to comprehend the question. We have made a great deal of research to fix the identity of the 'Bee Hunter' beyond question, and have talked with scores of old settlers. While we have found but few who claimed to have any direct information on the subject, all of the testimony except that of Judge Wells has been to confirm the theory that Basil Harrison was the original of Mr. Cooper's character. Dozens of well-known citizens have related to us an account of a conversation alleged to have taken place between Judge Harrison and Mr. Cooper, at the time of the novelist's last visit to Kalamazoo—the anecdote having been current ever since the incident is said to have occurred. Judge Harrison, so the story runs, having been interviewed by Mr. Cooper, after the introduction remarked: 'So you got me into your book, Mr. Cooper?' 'Yes,' replied Mr. Cooper; 'I had to have some one, Judge, and you seemed to be about the right sort of a person to make my bee-hunter out of.'

"'Well, Mr. Cooper, you are a smart man, or at least they say you are, but you ought to know better than to make a bee light on clover. They are too smart for that; they don't fool away with red clover when there's sweeter flowers easier to get at—'

"'Oh! I meant white clover,' interrupted Mr. Cooper.

"'Well,' responded the Judge, 'you are a smart man, Mr. Cooper, at any rate they say you are, but you ought to know that there wasn't any white clover here at the time you speak of. White clover don't come till after settlers come.'

"The Judge is also represented as tripping up Mr. Cooper on other alleged inaccuracies.

"It seems curious that such a story should have been started twenty-four years ago, and been repeated constantly ever since, if there was no foundation for it. It is well known, too, that Judge Harrison was an inveterate bee hunter. His oldest son tells us that after his father saw a bee, he was never satisfied until he found the honey, and often would leave his work to follow up the bee and secure his store of sweets. Thinking that some of Mr. Cooper's notes might be in existence that would throw light on the subject, we addressed a note to his son, Paul F. Cooper, Esq., an attorney at law in Albany, and he promised to make search. Afterward when in Albany the writer called on Mr. Cooper, who then told us that he had made search, and talked with other members of the family, but was unable to find or learn anything that would aid us. We are forced to the conclusion, however, that Mr. Cooper must have had Judge Harrison in his mind when he drew the picture of 'Buzzing Ben,' the bee-hunter, though of course his portraiture may have included characteristics found in Towner Savage or other settlers.

THE CLOSE OF LIFE.

"Mr. Harrison took an active part in politics, and his name is found as a delegate in nearly all of the conventions held for many years. He was an original Democrat, of the Jackson school, and had little confidence in the opposing parties until the formation of the Republican Party under the oaks at Jackson. So strong was his attachment for the Democratic Party that he could not give it up for the ties of kindred, and in 1840 he did not vote for his cousin for President. His first Republican vote was cast in 1860 for Lincoln. There are many who remember his tall, slightly-bent form and flowing white beard, and his clear eye when he came down from the prairie to the political meetings. During the war, he read the papers with great interest, with such assiduity, indeed, that his eyesight was nearly destroyed. He watched the course of the contest with the liveliest interest, and no one rejoiced with greater enthusiasm at the triumph of the Government [illegible] Judge Harrison has scarcely ventured away from home. His faculties were becoming dimmed by age. He, however, has had days of brightness when he talked intelligently with his family and friends who came to visit him. Several times within the past two years has he related to us incidents of his early life, which stood clear in his memory, while later events were clouded. Last year, at the meeting of the pioneers of the county, he was present and shook hands with many old friends whom he recognized, and talked to freely. He said, among other things, 'I am one hundred and two years old, and, thank God, I have not an enemy in the world!' This statement was true. He never did ill to any one. Just in his dealings and blameless in his life, he has passed from earth leaving no enemies behind. He was, for over seventy years, a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and has related to us the story of his conversion. His habits of life were simple, and he enjoyed almost uniform good health. He was, until the later years of his life, of strong physical vigor and unusual powers of endurance. He was successful as a farmer, and influential among his neighbors."

A WAR REMINISCENCE.

THE RELIEF OF LITTLE WASHINGTON, N. C.

One of the bravest acts—as it has often been styled—of the war of the Rebellion, says the Boston *Transcript*, was the occasion of the running, by Gen. John G. Foster, of the rebel batteries on the Pamlico, at the time of the siege of Little Washington, in April, 1863. The operations of the Confederate troops commenced at Newbern, March 14 of the same year, the first anniversary of the occupation of that place by Burnside. A very short tarry was made on the opposite shore from Newbern, as a diversion, the rebels finally passing on to Little Washington, where Gen. Foster, with a small force of troops, then was, and it was next heard that the Union forces with their General were beleaguered. An attempt was made by land to relieve the Union position, but it was a failure; all was suspense, and for many days continued so. Finally, on the afternoon of April 10, with but a forlorn hope for success—the river had been so thoroughly fortified and obstructed by the enemy—to save the garrison from starvation, a small steamer was fitted out and left Newbern with supplies of food and a regiment of stout hearts of the department. With much hazard and some loss of life the boat passed the batteries and succeeded in landing its freight. With food, the position being a strong one, the Union troops were able to hold out, but Gen. Foster desired to do more—defeat his besiegers. Tired with the futile efforts of his subordinates to bring troops to his assistance he resolved to return by the same boat that had brought relief in food, starting on the afternoon of April 16. On arriving at the rebel batteries they opened on the steamer a furious fire; being within range the infantry poured in volley after volley. The craft was struck by six and twelve-pound shot not less than twenty times, besides being thoroughly bored with musket balls. A minie bullet killed the pilot. A twelve-pound ball took off the arm of the colored cook. Shots were made at the water line, but the leaks were stopped. One of the missiles passed through Gen. Foster's own state-room, cutting the mattress in twain, he at that time being in another part of the boat. Balls struck the machinery, but fortunate did not disarrange it, and the boat went on, reaching Newbern the same night. The commander of the department restored confidence at his head-quarters and was at once at work. A division of troops was soon in marching order, but the enemy knew their man too well; he had escaped from their anticipated capture of him, and they rapidly made haste to get away.

AN "ANT CLOUD" IN ENGLAND.

A shower of ants is reported to have occurred at Cambridge on Aug. 18. A correspondent of the Cambridge *Chronicle* thus writes of the incident: "A cloud of ants settled over the town, (and, as I have been told, rather widely in the neighborhood,) about 6 o'clock in the evening, shortly after a considerable rise in the temperature had taken place. These ants covered the pavement everywhere, and in some of the gardens and college courts they were thickly strewn, lighting on persons, and in some cases stinging, or rather biting, them, so as to cause considerable annoyance. The great majority of these countless millions were the small winged male ant, (*formica fusca*, I think.) But there were two other kinds, one a large one, nearly half an inch in length, without wings, another rather smaller, yet much larger than the least, also winged. I am not able to say if the intermediate ones are the females; but I believe the largest, at all events, are the neuter, or working ants, which had shed their wings. These workers are said to be the soldiers and the feeders of the community, and to be of two sizes. The large ants part with their wings so easily that I could not certainly distinguish the small workers from the females. The largest ones ran about with great activity, and looked so vicious that I was not much inclined to meddle with them; however, I secured specimens of each kind to examine them more leisurely. Next morning the males were mostly dead, but the survivors might be seen huddled, as it were, in thick masses in holes under the walls or between the paving flags. In Kirby and Spence's Entomology (p.317, ed. 7) there is an interesting account of these ant-clouds. He gives instances of similar phenomena in 1814, over the sea, off the Nore: and in 1813 the same thing was seen on one of the Pyrenees, and also (if the date given is correct) in 1813, at Foulness, on the Essex shore. I myself saw at Cambridge, some six weeks ago, a vast cloud of insects flying high, and moving to and fro like a cloud of smoke, between Silver street bridge and Newnham, and I suppose these were ants; but I never in my life saw anything like the ant shower of Tuesday. I have made many inquiries, and found the accounts equally wonderful in most parts of the town; but the fall was especially dense along Hillsroad. As all these creatures must have taken wing out of ground nests it is a curious subject of investigation where there could be such a simultaneous action among them, and whether the ant-cloud came from any distance.

A FEAT OF MEMORY.

The *Scotsman* says: "On the occasion of Prof. Fawcett's speech at Brighton the other day, the report of which occupied more than two columns of the *Scotsman*, a curious instance was afforded of memory such as is not often equaled. A gentleman who went down to Brighton in order to report the speech for fourteen newspapers called upon the Professor some time before its delivery, and, explaining the nature of his business, requested the favor of a statement of the principal points of the speech. Prof. Fawcett very courteously proposed not only to give him the substance of his speech, but to rehearse the whole of it for him. This he did, and the reporter took it down. Later on, while the speech proper was being delivered, the original copy made at the rehearsal was checked over word for word and from beginning to end. So perfectly had the speech been committed to memory, there was not one single mistake, except that in one place a word was substituted for its equivalent in the notes."

LAW REPORTS.

CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
98	In the matter of Van Buren.	222	Weatherhead vs. Weatherhead.
182	Ames vs. Redlech.	225	Peterslaw vs. Adams.
216	National Freight and Lighterage Co. vs. Turner.		

On and after Monday, Sept. 7, 1874, the calendar will be called at 11 o'clock A. M.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Harrington et al. vs. Shevill et al; motion granted without costs to either party.

Steinhart et al. vs. The Chicago and North-western Railroad Company; Wilmont vs. Meserole; Colt vs. White; Malcom vs. Hamil; Herson vs. Richards; orders granted.

Baker vs. Da Cunha; order of reference granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Freedman and Curtis.

Moorhouse et al. vs. Sager; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Monell, Chief Justice.

Butterfield vs. Radde; motion denied, with costs. Opinion by Monell, Chief Justice.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 918 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,517 head, or 501 cars, against 745 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow. All good Cattle were gobbled up at yesterday's rates: common held their own. Texans of all grades were scarce and stronger. There were but few Cattle left unsold. Sales of 300 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 905 to 1,361 lbs., at $4@$6 40; 100 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,098 to 1,222 lbs., at $4 50@$5 85; 75 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,102 to 1,215 lbs., at $4@$4 75; 75 head Texas Steers, ranging from 929 to 968 lbs., at $3 25@$3 60; 100 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 830 to 848 lbs., at $3 05@$3 25; 17 head Colorado Steers, averaging 1,225 lbs., at $5 25; 19 head Indiana Cows, averaging 1,065 lbs., at $3 50. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,400 head, against 22,400 head for the same time last week. The market was flat at yesterday's prices. Canada Lambs, $6@$6 25; Canada Sheep, $4 50@$5; Western Sheep, $4@$5; sales of small flocks Michigan Sheep, averaging 99 lbs., at $4 37½; Indiana, averaging 84 lbs., at $4; Canada Lambs, ranging from 62 to 70 lbs., at $5 25@$5 50. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,400 head, against 13,900 head for the same time last week. The market was more active and prices firmer. Yorkers, $6@$7; Heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 75.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market moderately active and strong; not generally higher; choice shipping Steers, $6@$7; fair to good, $5 50@$5 75; Stockers, $2 50@$3 75; Native Butchers', $2 25@$4; Texans, $1 75@$5 for poor through to choice corn-fed; shipments, 1,400. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market moderately active, but prices weak and a shade lower; poor to common, $6 25@$6 65; medium to good, $6 70@$7 10; good to choice, $7 25@$7 75; shipments, 6,000. Sheep—Receipts, 700; a good local demand at $2 50@$4 50 for poor to choice.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—Cattle fairly active; good qualities unchanged; lower grades ⅛c.@¼c. lower; market closed quiet; very best on sale to-day, 6⅛c.@6¼c.; first quality, 5¼c.@5⅞c.; medium or good fair quality, 3c.@5c.; receipts, 2,094 head; sales, 2,094 head. Hogs firm and higher; receipts light; good, 10c.@10½c.; Common, [illegible]; receipts, 5,500 head. Sheep in fair demand for good; dull for common at [illegible]; receipts, 7,700 head.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Western Union... 78⅛	100 Union Pacific... 30⅛
2000 do... 78¼	1000 do... 30⅛
200 do... 78⅛	2200 do... 30⅜
300 do...s3. 78⅛	3000 do... 30¼
300 do... 78	700 do... 30⅜
900 do...s3. 78	2900 do... 30⅛
500 do... 78	800 do...b3. 30⅛
20 do... 78¼	1500 do... 30⅛
2000 do... 78	500 do... 30⅝
500 do...c. 78	700 do... 30⅞
100 do...c. 78	1000 do... 31
100 do... 78¼	400 do... 30⅞
300 do... 78⅛	200 do...s3. 30¾
300 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅝	100 Rock Island...101⅛
20 do...102¼	300 do...101⅛
300 do...102⅜	100 do...101
1000 Pacific Mail... 47⅛	30 do...100⅞
1200 do... 47⅛	200 do...c.100⅞
400 do...s3. 47⅜	200 do...101
100 do...b3. 47⅛	200 do...s3.101⅛
1100 do... 47⅜	100 do...101⅛
500 do... 47¼	300 do...b3.101¼
200 do... 47⅛	100 St. Paul...s3. 35
20 do...b60. 47¼	100 do...b3. 35⅛
400 Erie Railway... 34⅛	600 do... 35
800 do... 34⅝	100 North-western... 38
1500 Lake Shore... 74	100 do...c. 37⅞
1000 do... 74⅛	200 North-western Pf. 57
700 do...s3. 74	100 do...c. 57
1500 do... 74	200 Ohio & Miss... 24⅝
300 do...s3. 73⅞	200 do...b3. 24⅝
300 do... 73⅞	10 N. J. Central...102¼
400 do...b3. 74	800 Toledo & Wab... 34
100 do... 74	500 do... 34⅛
300 do... 74⅛	200 do... 34¼
725 C., C. & I. C... 10	100 do... 34⅜
100 do...s3. 9⅞	800 do...s3. 34⅛
900 do... 9⅞	200 do...s3. 34
100 do...c. 9⅞	100 do... 34⅛
100 do... 9½	100 do... 34
300 do... 9⅞	100 do...c. 34
100 do... 9½	500 do... 34¼
100 do... 9⅞	100 do... 34⅜
100 do... 9⅞	200 do... 34⅜
100 Atlantic & Pacific 14	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...116	$35,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...b. c. 117⅝
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68...117⅞	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R...b3.111
80,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65...b. c 117⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$6,000 Mo. 6s, L. Bds. b. c... 93	110 Mich. Cen....b. c. 73¾
2,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st.105	300 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 38⅛
7,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s.104¼	100 do...b60. 38⅛
2,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st...104	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. b3. 57
3,000 M. & St. P. 1st LaC. div... 83	100 do... 57
1,000 C. & N. W. S. F. 100	100 do... 56¾
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st..101½	300 B., H. & E. b. c. b3. 1¼
10,000 L. S. Con. c. 1st. 97	400 Chi. M. & St. P. b. c. 34¾
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87... 93½	100 C. M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. b3... 53¾
50,000 N. Y. C. 1st, c.105¼	200 Tol. & Wab....b. c. 34¼
1,000 North Mo. 1st. 82	300 do... 34⅛
15,000 U. Pac. 1st... 84⅜	300 do... 34⅛
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G... 84½	100 do...s3. 34
1,000 do... 85	400 do... 34
10,000 U. Pac. S. F... 66	400 do...s60. 33½
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st...104½	200 do...c. 34
2,000 Ches. & O. 1st, coup. on...c. 48½	300 do... 33⅞
500 do... 48	100 do... 33¾
190 Fourth Nat. B'k.100	500 do... 33⅞
10 Ninth Nat. Bank.100	200 do... 33¾
100 Quicksilver... 31¼	900 do... 33⅞
200 do...b. c. 31½	800 do... 33⅞
100 do... 31	600 do... 33⅞
100 Quicksilver Pf... 35¼	800 do... 33⅞
100 Del. & H...b. c.114½	600 do... 33⅜
200 Atl. & P. T...b. c. 16	100 do... 33⅞
200 Erie Railway. b. c. 34⅛	1000 do... 33¾
100 do...s3. 34⅜	200 do... 33⅝
100 do... 34⅜	200 do... 33⅜
100 do... 34¾	300 do... 33⅞
400 do... 34⅝	100 H. & St. J....b. c. 24⅞
300 do...s3. 34¼	5 Chi. & Alt. Pf. b. c.102¼
300 do...b. c. s3. 34⅜	700 Chi. & R. I....b. c.101
500 West. Un...b. c. b3. 78¼	100 do...s3.100⅞
800 do... 78⅛	200 do...s3.100⅞
400 do... 78⅛	100 do...100⅞
400 do... 78¼	200 do...100⅜
1200 do... 78⅛	100 do...100⅞
1600 do...s3. 78	100 do...100⅝
200 do... 78	100 Ohio & Miss....b. c. 24⅝
3900 do... 77⅞	200 do...s3. 24⅜
500 do... 78	200 do... 24⅜
100 P. Mail Co...b. c. b3. 47½	100 do... 24¼
400 do...b3. 47⅜	100 do...c. 24⅞
100 do...c. 47⅛	300 do... 24½
400 do... 47⅛	300 do... 24½
200 do...b3. 47⅜	100 do...c. 24⅛
100 do...s3. 47⅜	100 do... 24⅛
200 do... 47⅛	500 do... 24⅜
5 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.102⅝	100 do... 24½
100 do...102½	100 Atl. & P. Pf...b. c. 13¾
100 do...102⅜	200 do... 13⅞
100 do...102⅝	100 do... 13½
25 Adams Exp...106¾	200 do... 13
10 do...b. c.107¼	100 do...c. 12¾
200 L. S. & M. So. b. c. c. 74⅛	200 do... 13
100 do... 74⅛	100 do...s30. 11¼
500 do... 74	100 N. Jer. C...b. c. b3.103
100 do...s3. 74	100 do...102⅞
100 do... 73⅞	20 do...102½
1100 do... 73¾	200 do...103
500 do... 73⅝	15 D., L. & W...b. c.108⅛
500 do...s3. 73⅞	100 do...108
200 do... 73⅝	40 Morris & Es...b. c. 97
300 do... 73⅞	200 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 9⅞
700 Union Pac....b. c. 30⅛	100 do... 9⅞
200 do...b3. 30⅜	100 do... 9
1900 do... 30⅛	200 do... 8⅞
700 do... 30½	100 do... 8⅞
500 do...s3. 30⅝	100 do... 9
1000 do... 30⅜	500 do... 8¼
1200 do... 30¼	700 do... 8⅛
700 do... 30⅛	125 do... 8⅛
100 do...b3. 30⅛	200 do...s3. 8⅜
	200 do... 8½
	100 do... 8⅝
	100 do... 8⅛
	600 do... 8
	200 do... 8¼
	200 do...s3. 8¼
	100 do... 8¾
	100 do... 8⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30, P. M.

100 Western Un...s3. 78	200 Rock Island...100⅞
500 do...b3. 78⅛	100 do...c.100⅞
600 do... 78⅛	100 do...101
300 Pacific Mail...b3. 47⅛	100 Ohio & Miss... 24½
300 do...s3. 47⅜	100 do... 24⅝
10 N. Y. C. & H...102⅝	100 Tol. & Wab... 33¾
300 do...b3.102½	300 do... 33⅞
100 do...102½	1200 do... 33¾
100 North-west. b30... 38	200 do...s3. 33⅝
200 do... 37⅞	200 do... 33⅝
100 Lake Shore... 73¾	100 do...b3. 33⅞
100 do... 73½	100 do... 33⅞
800 do... 73⅞	100 do...c. 34
200 St. Paul...s3. 34¼	300 do... 34
400 Union Pacific... 30⅛	200 do... 33⅞
1300 do...b3. 30½	500 C. C. & I. C...s3. 8½
200 do...s3. 30⅛	200 do... 8¼
400 do... 30½	200 do...b3. 8¾
100 do...s3. 30⅛	200 do... 8¾
200 A. & P. Pref... 12¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, C. '81.118⅝	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'65 n. c...116½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62.112⅜	1,000 do...116⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64.115⅞	50,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'67 b. c...117¾
3,500 do...115¾	1,000 U. S. 10-40 C...111⅞
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '65.116¾	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Union P. 1st. c. 84⅜	5 Mich. Cen...b. c. 73
4,000 Union P. 7s, L. Gt. 85	10 Clev. & Pg. g'd. b. c. 87¼
5,000 Union P. S. Fund. 66	100 Tol. & Wab...b. c. 33⅞
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d..100	100 do... 33¾
4,000 T. & W. P. St. L. Di. 73	200 do... 33⅝
18 Del. & Hud...114½	200 do...s3. 33½
12 do...114½	500 do... 33½
100 Con. C'l of Md. b. c. 47	300 do...s10. 33
1700 Western Un. b. c. 78¼	400 do... 33
1100 do... 78¼	400 do...s3. 33⅜
300 do... 78⅛	300 do...s3. 33½
400 do... 78⅛	300 do...s3. 33⅜
500 do...s3. 78	500 do...s3. 33⅜
300 do... 78	500 do...s3. 33
1000 do... 77⅞	400 do...s10. 32⅞
800 do...b3. 77⅞	200 do... 33⅛
100 At. & Pac. Tel. b. c. 16	100 do... 33
107 Am. Express... 61	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.100⅞
5 do...b. c. 61	200 do...s3.100¾
40 Adams Express...107¼	100 do...s3.100⅝
100 Quick. Min... 31½	100 Chi. M. & St. P. b. c. 34⅞
100 Quick. Pf. b. c. s3. 36	100 do...s5. 34⅛
200 do... 36	100 do...s3. 34⅛
100 do...b3. 36	100 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 24⅛
300 Pac. Mail...b. c. s3. 47⅜	200 do... 24⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H...b. c.102¼	100 Han. & St. Jo. b. c. 24⅛
100 Erie R'way. b. c. b3. 34⅜	100 do...b10. 24⅛
100 do... 34¼	200 do... 24⅛
100 do... 34⅛	100 Chi. & Al...b. c. 99¼
600 do... 34	200 C. C. & I. C. b. c. s3. 8¾
700 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 73¾	100 do... 8¾
500 do...b3. 73¾	100 do... 8⅞
500 do...s3. 73⅝	100 do... 8¾
400 do... 73⅜	1000 do... 8⅜
800 Union Pacific. b3. 30⅜	200 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 12
800 do...s3. 30¼	100 do... 11⅞
1500 do... 30⅛	100 do... 11
600 do... 30⅛	100 do... 10¼
900 do...b3. 30¼	200 Pac. R. of Mo. b. c. 39

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

1000 Western Union... 77⅞	$10,000 M. & E. 7s, '71. 97
500 do...b3. 77⅞	200 North-western... 37⅛
1400 do...b3. 77¾	100 do... 37⅜
100 do...s4. 77⅞	100 North-west'n Pf. 56⅛
700 do... 77¾	100 do...s3. 56
100 do...b3. 77⅞	100 Rock Island...100¾
500 do... 77⅞	300 do...100⅝
100 Pacific Mail... 47⅛	700 do...100⅝
300 do... 47⅜	100 do...100⅝
50 N. Y. C. & Hud...102½	600 Tol. & Wab... 33⅛
200 do...102⅜	300 do... 33
900 Lake Shore... 73⅝	500 do... 32⅞
1100 do...s3. 73⅛	200 do... 32⅝
300 do...b3. 73½	200 do...s10. 32⅝
100 do... 73⅜	200 do...s3. 32⅝
400 Erie Railway... 34	100 do...s3. 32⅛
100 do...b3. 34	300 do...s3. 32½
200 do...s3. 33⅞	600 do... 32⅜
100 do... 34	300 do... 32¼
500 do... 33⅞	1000 do...b3. 32¼
400 do... 34	500 do... 32⅛
100 St. Paul...s10. 34¼	200 do... 32
100 do... 34⅛	400 do... 32
100 do... 34⅜	200 do... 32
100 St. Paul Pref... 53	41 Chi. B. & Quincy.102½
300 Union Pacific. s10. 30⅛	200 Ohio & Miss...s3. 24
300 do... 30⅛	200 do... 24
300 do... 30¼	100 Han. & St. Jos... 23½
800 do... 30¼	100 C., C. & I. C... 8⅝
2000 do... 30	300 do... 8⅝
100 do...s3. 29⅞	100 do...s3. 8⅛
200 do...b3. 30	100 Atlan. & Pac. Pf... 11
200 do... 30	300 do... 10¾

THURSDAY, Sept. 3—P. M.

The Wall street markets experienced a strange reaction to-day from the buoyancy which prevailed in the early part of the week, and prices, in the Stock Exchange especially, have declined under a strong downward pressure. There was virtually no market excepting that for stocks, and in this line there was displayed excessive nervousness and uncertainty. The opening of the Board showed a decline of ⅛@¾ ꝑ cent., excepting Western Union and St. Paul Common, in which there was an advance of ⅛@¼ ꝑ cent. respectively. Before midday extreme weakness was developed in C., C. and I. C. and Wabash, the former declining from 10⅛ to 8, and Wabash from 34¼ to 33¼, and the whole list was affected to a decline of ¼@¾ ꝑ cent. from the opening. The strong buying movement which has prevailed during the past three or four days subsided rapidly, and the market became flat and uninteresting on moderate dealings, and was generally quiet to the close. Nothing whatever of peculiar import was developed during the day, outside of a general flatness consequent upon realizations by the small dealers, who could not resist the temptation of the recent lively advance. The Money Market closed steady at 2@2½@3 ꝑ cent. for time loans, and prime discounts were quoted at 5@7 ꝑ cent. according to time. Foreign exchange was quiet and slightly weak at $4 86@$4 86½ for long bills, and $4 88½@$4 89 for demand. Gold opened at 109¾; advanced to 110, and closed at 109⅞. The rates paid for carrying were 1@½ ꝑ cent., and toward the close loans of Gold were made "flat." The market for Government Bonds ruled quiet and firm on moderate inquiry, and in the later dealings became firm, with the leading transactions in coupon 5-20s of 1867, which sold at 117¾. Railway Mortgages were dull and steady in the later dealings, and Union Pacifics, first, sold at 84⅜; Land Grants at 85; Sinking Funds at 66; Albany and Susquehanna, second, at 100; Wabash, St. Louis Division, at 73; Central Pacifics, 90⅜@90½. During the last hour of business the market was quiet and irregular, with a tendency to weakness, Wabash being extremely dull and wavering at 32¼@32. The decline in the general list, at the close, ranged from ⅛ to ¾ ꝑ cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $111,000 for interest, and $1,300 in redemption of called bonds. The Customs receipts were $551,000. There were 29 bids at the Sub-Treasury to-day, amounting to $4,870,000, for $1,000,000 Government Gold to be sold to-day, the proposals varying from 109.51 to 109.84. The awards were made at 109.77½ to 109.78.

The following are the closing prices of to-day compared with those of Wednesday:

Closing Quotations—Sept. 3.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	112⅜	112½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	112⅝	112½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	117⅜	117⅝
American Gold	109¾	109⅞
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86¼@$4 86½	$4 86@$4 86¼
N. Y. Central & Hudson	102¾	102½
Chicago & Rock Island	101¼	100¼
Pacific Mail	47½	47⅜
St. Paul Common	35⅛	34¼
St. Paul Preferred	53⅝	53
Western Union	78	77⅞
Union Pacific	30½	30¼
Lake Shore	74	73⅝
Toledo & Wabash	34¼	32⅛
North-western Common	38¼	37⅜
North-western Preferred	57¼	56
Delaware & Lackawanna	109	108⅛
N. J. Central	102¾	103⅛
Panama	111½	111½
Erie	34⅛	34⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅞	24¼
C., C. & Ind. Central	10⅜	8⅝
Harlem	124½	125

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
N. Y. C. & Hudson	102⅝	102¼	600
Lake Shore	74⅛	73⅜	14,800
Rock Island	101⅛	101⅛	5,300
New-Jersey Central	103	102⅝	700
Delaware, Lack. & West	108	108	400
Wabash	34⅛	32	23,600
Missouri Pacific	39	39	200
Western Union Telegraph	78⅜	77¾	27,000
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	16	16	300
North-western	38⅛	37⅜	1,300
North-western Preferred	57	56	900
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35⅛	34¼	2,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul Prf	53⅞	53	200
Pacific Mail	47⅝	47¼	7,500
Erie	34⅝	33⅞	5,100
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅞	24	3,500
Boston, Hartford, and Erie	1¼	1¼	300
Union Pacific	31	30	27,100
C., C. & I. C	10	8	8,800
Atlantic & Pacific Pref	13¾	10¼	2,000
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24⅞	23½	800
Quicksilver	31⅜	31	500
Quicksilver Preferred	36	35¼	500
Consolidation Coal	47	47	100
Total sales			134,500

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

	Bid.	Asked
Currency, 6s	117½	117⅞
6s, 1881, Registered	117½	117⅝
6s, 1881, Coupons	118½	118⅝
5-20s, 1862, Registered	112⅜	112⅝
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112⅜	112¾
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115⅞	116
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115⅝	115¾
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅞	117¼
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¾	116
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s, 1867, Registered	116¾	117
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅝	117¾
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116⅞	117
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117⅝	117¾
10-40, Registered	110⅞	111⅛
10-40s, Coupons	111⅞	112⅛
5s, 1881, Registered	112⅜	112½
5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅜	112⅝
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90⅜	90¾
Union Pacific Gold Bonds	82½	83

The day's transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank are as follows:

Gold balances	$1,077,973
Currency balances	1,184,998
Gross clearances	12,309,000

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$72,206,524
Currency balances	3,250,479
Gold exchanges	8,791,101
Gold balances	1,335,570

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83... 30	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77.110
Alabama 5s, '86... 30	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78 110
Alabama 8s, '86... 45	N. Y. 6s, Gld Reg., '87.110
Ark. 6s, Funded... 10	N. Y. 6s, G'ld con., '87.110
Ar. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is... 10	N. Y. 6s, G'd L'n, '83 112
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 10	N. Y. 6s, G'd L'n, '91 112
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N O 10	N. Y. 5s, G'd L'n, '75 106
Ark. 7s, Miss., O. & R. River... 10	N. Y. 5s, G'd L'n, '76 106
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 10	N. C. 6s, old, Jan. & July... 19
California 7s... 110½	N. C. 6s, April & Oct. 19
Connecticut 6s... 102⅞	N. C., N. C. R., Jan. & July... 40
Georgia 6s... 73	N. C., N. C., April & Oct... 40
Georgia 7s, new b'ds 89½	N. C. N. C., coup. off Jan. & July... 25
Georgia 7s, indorsed 80	N. C. N. C. off Ap. & O. 25
Ill. coupon 6s, '77...100	N. C. F'ding Act, '68. 14
Ill. coupon 6s, '79...100	Ohio 6s, '75...101
Illinois War Loan...100	Ohio 6s, '81...102
Louisiana 6s... 20	Ohio 6s, '86...105
Louisiana new bds... 20	Rhode Island 6s...101½
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 22	S. Carolina 6s... 22
Michigan 6s, '78-79..101	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 15½
Michigan 6s, '83...102	S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 15
Michigan 7s, '90...102	S. C. Fund'g Act, '66. 20
Mo. 6s, due in '74... 99½	S. C. Non-f'dable bds. 5½
Mo. 6s, due in '75... 98	Tennessee 6s, old... 76½
Mo. 6s, due in '76... 97½	Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup. 57
Mo. 6s, due in '77... 95	Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 76½
Mo. 6s, due in '78... 93½	Virginia 6s, old... 28
F'd'g bds, due in '94. 92⅜	Va. 6s, new bonds, '66. 30
Long bonds due '81 to '91, inclusive... 93½	Va. 6s, new bonds, '67. 30
Han. & St. J., due '86 91	Va. 6s, Consol bonds. 51¾
N. Y. Rgt. bounty loan.107	Va. 6s, C. bds., 2d ser. 35¼
N. Y. coup. b'ty loan.107¼	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 9
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74.110	
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75.110	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d bs...100	Kal. & W. Pig'n 1st. 80
Bos., H. & E. 1st... 24¼	L. Shore D. bs... 97¼
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g. 65¼	L. Shore C. C. 1st... 97
Ches. & Oh. 6s, 1st... 48⅝	L. Shore C. R. 1st... 97
Chic. & Alton 1st...104¾	L. Shore C. R. 2d... 91½
La. & Mo. 1st, guar. 84½	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902. 98
St. L., J. & C. 1st... 96	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82..112
Chic., R. I. & P...104¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s...101½
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st. n.104	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83... 95
Am. Dock & Imp. Bds. 93	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87... 93
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D. 104	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E... 91¼
M. & St. P. 7s, g'd, R. D. 75	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub... 91¼
M. & St. P. 1st, L. & M. D. 75	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76...100⅝
Chic. & N. W. 1. bs... 98	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C. 105
C. & N. W. C. G'd Bds... 77½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R. 105
Gal. & Chic. Ext...101	Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85.105¼
Gal. & Chic. 2d...100	Har. 1st 7s R...105⅛
Chic. & Mil. 1st... 91½	North Mo. 1st... 81
C., C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F. 102	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 90
D., L. & Western 1st.101	Cen. Pac. G. bs... 90⅝
D., L. & Western 2d.101½	Cen. Pac. S. A. bs...100
Mor. & Essex 1st...106	West. Pac. bs... 82½
Mor. & Essex 2d...101¼	Union Pac. 1st bs... 84⅜
Mor. & E. 7s of '71... 96¼	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 84½
Erie 1st Ext...103	Union Pac. Inc. 10s. 78⅛
Erie 2d 7s, '79... 98½	Union Pac. S. F... 66
Erie 3d 7s, '83... 97	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 79
Erie 4th 7s, '80... 99¼	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d... 67
Erie 5th 7s, '88... 99	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo. 100
Long Dock Bonds... 93	P., F. W. & C. 1st...104½
H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv. 79¼	P., F. W. & C. 2d...102
D. & Sioux City 1st. 91	Clev. & P. C. S. F... 97½
D. & Sioux City 2d. 91	Clev. & P. 3d...100½
Ind., B. & W. 1st... 48	Clev. & P. 4th... 92
M. So. 7 ꝑ ct. 2d... 99	Alton & T. H. 1st...103
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ꝑ c.102	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. 86
Clev. & T. S. F...100	Alton & T. H. 2d In. 79
Clev., P. & A. o. bs. 99	[illegible] & S. I. R. 1st, 8s. 95
Clev., P. & A. n. bs. 97	[illegible] 1st... 89½
D., Mon. & Tol. bds. 97¼	[illegible], P. & W., W. D... 74
Buff. & Erie n. bs. [illegible]	[illegible] & Wab. 2d... 73
[illegible]	[illegible] & Tol. 1st, '90. 73

And the following for City Bank Shares:

American Exchange.111	Manhattan...149
Central National... 97	Mechanics...134
Commerce...117¼	New-York...120
Corn Exchange...129	Ninth National...100
First National...200	Park...135
Fourth National...100	People's...140
Fulton...140	Republic...105
Grocers...100	Union...137½
Irving...127	

The following are the awards made in the Sub-Treasury sale of $1,000,000 Gold to-day:

Name.	Amount.		Price.
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co	$50,000		109.78
W. T. Hatch & Son	5,000		109.77½
White, Morris & Co	100,000	109.79@	109.83
Cushman & Hurlburt	405,000		109.77½
Kenyon Cox	85,000	109.78@	109.83
Humbert Bros	50,000		109.82
Horace Mannel & Co	100,000		109.78
May & King	50,000		109.84
E. Sweet & Co	36,500	109.77@	109.79
Geo. C. Magoun & Co	46,000		109.77
J. T. Bates & Co	3,000		109.77
J. F. Underhill & Co	7,000		109.77
Haar & Co	1,000		109.77
Adams & McHaig	11,000	109.77@	109.78
C. H. Ryfield & Co	1,500		109.77
P. Handy	10,000		109.78
Total	$1,000,000		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 3.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101½
City 6s, new	104⅜	104½
Camden and Amboy	126	126½
Pennsylvania Railroad	52⅛	52¼
Reading	55¼	55⅜
Lehigh Valley	61	61½
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	15½	16
Northern Central	29½	30
Lehigh Navigation	45¼	45½
Lehigh Gold Loan	95¾	96

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	8	Spirits Turp., bbls	575
Bees-wax, pks	8	Crude Turp., bbls	303
Cotton, bales	277	Tar, bbls	240
Copper, bbls	66	Pitch, bbls	130
Copper, cakes	93	Resin, bbls	3,139
Eggs, bbls	670	Oil-cake, pks	477
Flour, bbls	15,166	Pork, pks	188
Wheat, bushels	203,694	Beef, pks	50
Corn, bushels	70,749	Cut-meats, pks	300
Oats, bushels	58,125	Lard, kegs	30
Malt, bushels	1,900	Stearine, pks	125
Grass-seed, bags	516	Butter, pks	3,269
Flaxseed, bags	304	Cheese, pks	16,786
Beans, bbls	90	Tallow, pks	51
Corn-meal, bags	145	Rice, pks	100
Hemp, bales	13	Starch, bxs	40
Hops, bales	52	Tobacco, hhds	891
Hides, No	1,090	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	709
Hides, bales	314	Whisky, bbls	405
Leather, sides	8,578	Wool, bales	150
Moss, bales	145		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Cimbria, for Hamburg—73 cases Cigars, 1,190 bags Coffee, 2 cks. Hair, 2,598 bags Corn, 600 tcs. Lard, 55 pks. Grease, 575 bxs. Bacon, 602 bxs. Cheese, 185 pks. Honey, 1,465 bbls. Resin, 19 bags Ore, 5 cases Pianos, 50 pks. Oars, 57 pks. Borax, 5 kegs Potash Salt, 30 hhds. Tobacco, 557 cases Sewing Machines, 42 bales Leather, 138 Lamps, 50 pks. Sardines, 7 bales Skins, 65 bbls. Pork, 64 pks. Machinery, 682 Hides, 300 bxs. Extract, 10 pks. Rope, 61 cases Can Goods, 92 bbls. Guts, 21 bales Tobacco.

By the bark Hermione, for Pernambuco—100 bbls. Pitch, 5,950 cases Kerosene, 31 cases Domestics, 6 Cars, 100 pks. Bread, 300 kegs Lard, 38 pks. Drugs, 300 bbls. Flour, 24 bxs. Axes, 440 bbls. Resin, 32 pks. Hardware, 150 tons Coal.

By the bark M. Bellagambo, for Cork—19,500 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Energia, for Waterford—3,800 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Joven Thomas, for Oporto—2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,027 bbls. Resin, 26,000 Staves.

By the bark Argonauti, for Havre—338 cks. Copper, 177 bbls. Copper, 1,368 bales Cotton.

By the bark Mathilde, for Dublin—2,326 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Alfredo, for Gloucester—27,993 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Rotterdam, for Rotterdam—122 bxs. Bacon, 250 hhds. Tallow, 50 bbls. Beef, 25 cases Tomatoes, 15 pks. Pumps, 53 cases Tobacco, 10 cks. Copper, 51 hhds. Tobacco, 6,000 Staves, 100 bbls. Flour, 250 bxs. Extract, 4 cases Candles, 12 cases Can Goods, 33 cases Handles, 20,800 bushels Wheat, 8,080 bushels Corn, 8 bbls. Sounds.

By the steamer State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow—300 bags Clover-seed, 1,135 bxs. Bacon, 1,293 bxs. Cheese, 25 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 85 hhds. Syrup, 85 bxs. Sewing-machines, 22,818 bushels Wheat, 16 tcs. Rumps, 40 bdls. Washboards, 19 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Chimeca, for Lisbon—32 hhds. Tobacco, 22,090 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Virgo, for Bristol—3,224 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Dagmal, for Lisbon—8,036 bags Wheat.

By the bark Eudora, for London—4,380 bags Oil-cake, 2,400 Staves.

By the brig Ennis, for Oporto—100 bbls. Flour, 15,600 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Pots have been selling to a limited extent on the previous basis of $8 50@$8 75 ꝑ 100 lbs. Pearl is wholly nominal at $9 ꝑ 100 lbs.

BAGGING—Has been rather more active and steadily held. Sales have been reported of 400 rolls cloth at 14¼c., and 600 do. in Berlin, on private terms.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has attracted less attention, within the range of from 31c.@32½c. ꝑ lb.

BRICKS—A moderate demand has been noted for supplies of the leading kinds, with lots afloat quoted thus: Pale, $2 25@$2 50; Jersey, $5@$5 50; Up River, $5 50; Haverstraw Bay, $6@$7 50; Croton Front—Brown, $12; Dark, $13; Red, $24; Philadelphia, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ꝑ lb.

COFFEE—In Rio the market has been dull and entirely nominal. Stock of Brazils in first hands in New-York, Sept. 3, 1874, 83,255 bags; Baltimore, 29,322 bags; Hampton Roads, 8,370 bags; Savannah, 1,500 bags; New-Orleans, 6,121 bags; afloat and loading for other ports in the United States, 24,600 bags. Total stock and supplies for all ports of the United States, 153,168 bags. Total stock, (other than Rio,) 54,371 bags and 18,300 mats Java, in first hands; 4,404 mats Singapore. Sales for the week in other than Brazils is summed up as follows: 805 bags Costa Rica, 286 bags Laguayra, 180 bags San Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 1,190 bags Laguayra, 1,344 bags San Domingo, shipped to Hamburg from first hands. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15½c.@15¾c.; fair, 16½c.@16¾c.; good, 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 19c.@19¼c., gold, ꝑ lb., 60 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, 15½c.@20½c., gold; Java, 23c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@20.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20c.; Mexican, 18c.@19¼c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20.; Ceylon, 18½c.@21c.; Savanilla: 17½c.@20c.; Curacoa, 17½c.@18½c.; and Jamaica, 17c.@19c., gold, ꝑ lb.

COTTON—With the adjournment of the Exchange over until Friday there was an absence of important business to-day. Some few small lots were sold outside to spinners said to aggregate about 200 bales, at prices indicating no decided change in the views of holders. The receipts at the ports to-day were 1,599 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Good Ordinary	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅜	15½	15 11-16	15 11-16
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Good Middling	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜

CORDAGE—There has not been much animation in this line, yet values have been quoted nominally unchanged. Manila Cordage, size above 12 thread, quoted at 16c.; do. 6 thread and 9 do., (¼ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17c.; do. 12 thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 16½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 16½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 18c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 19c.; Tarred Manila, 15½c.; fine thread Manila, Lath Yarn, 17c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12 thread, 11½c.; do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 13½c.; do., 12 thread and Hay Rope, 12½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12 thread, 12½c.; do. 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 13½c.; do., do., 12 thread, (⅜ inch) and Hay Rope, 13c.

EARTHENWARE—Has been in very limited demand, and further slightly depressed in price.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in fair request, with other kinds rather less sought after, within the previous range. Dry Cod quoted at $4 50@$6 ꝑ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@18; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ꝑ bbl; Pickled Herrings at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herrings at 37c.@40c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ꝑ box; Dutch Herring, $1 10@$1 20 ꝑ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—In State and Western Flours there has been an improved export business, and a moderate demand on trade account, with prices steady and unchanged generally. The sales since our last have been 15,200 bbls., of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 25; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 10; inferior to choice Extra State at $5@$5 50; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6 35; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 50; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50; poor to very good Minnesota Extra for shipping, at $5 30@$5 90; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 50@$8; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 50@$8; Western White Wheat, Extras, $5 85@$8 75; St. Louis Extras, $5 15@$8 75; Extra Genesee, $5 75@$8 25; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 60@$8 75, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher; Included in the sales were 5,500 bbls. shipping extras at $5 20@$5 80. Southern Flour has been in moderate demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$6 85 for very poor to choice shipping and trade extras, and $6 85@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ꝑ bbl.... Canada Flour very quiet and unsettled in price.... Rye Flour has been moderately active within the range of from $4 75@$5 75 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$5 60 for Superfine, ꝑ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in fair demand and firm at from $3 40@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, mainly at $3 85@$4 25 for good to very choice, $3 85@$4 15 for Jersey, $4 25 for Caloric, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 900 bbls., in lots, including 400 bbls. Marsh's Caloric at $4 25.... Corn-meal, in sacks, $1 50@$1 90 ꝑ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal quoted at $5 75@$7 25 ꝑ bbl.

GRAIN—In Wheat there has been a very good demand for old on export account, and prices have been quoted a trifle higher, closing firm. For new there has been a slow inquiry at weak prices. Sales, 198,000; $1 10@$1 13 for No. 3 Spring; $1 14@$1 17 for No. 2 Chicago; $1 22@$1 24 for No. 2 Milwaukee, latter an extreme; $1 15@$1 26 ungraded Iowa and Minnesota Spring; $1 24@$1 31 for No. 1 Spring; $1 15@$1 28 for old Winter Red and Amber Western, latter choice; $1 15@$1 23 for new Winter Red Western; $1 24@$1 26 for new Amber Western; $1 25@$1 26 for new Amber Tennessee; $1 27½ for new White Indiana; $1 35 for prime White Michigan; $1 27½@$1 40 for White Western; $1 16 for Mixed Spring. Rye has been quiet at 88c.@94c. for New. Barley has been inactive. Barley-malt has been quiet and unchanged. Corn has been ruling 2c.@4c. better, with a brisk demand, chiefly speculative. A large portion of the sales were of parcels in store. Sales, 240,000 bushels at 85c.@87c. for Western Mixed, in store; 86½c.@88c. do., afloat; 92c.@95c. for White Western, market closing very strong at outside quotations. Oats have been active, and 1c.@2c. better; sales, 93,000 bushels at 54c.@58c. for Mixed Western; 58c.@59c. for White Western, including 20,000 bushels Mixed Western, in store, at 55c.; also, 25,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, seller September, at 55c., and, last evening, 25,000 bushels do., seller September, at 55c.

HARDWARE—A very moderate demand prevails for goods in nearly all lines, though values and discounts have been favoring purchasers.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in fair demand, with shipping stock, poor to prime, quoted at 60c.@75c., and the range of retailing qualities at from 75c.@$1 10, ꝑ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 50c.@65c. Straw has been in reduced stock and held with confidence, with Oat quoted at from 45c.@60c., and Rye at 45c.@70c., ꝑ 100 lbs., on, however, a restricted business.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been moderately sought after, within the previous range.

HEMP, &c.—There has been a quiet market for Hemp. In Jute Butts sales have been reported of 800 bales at 2 11-16c.@2¾c.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand at steady prices; sales have been reported of 1,000 Wet-salted Texas and 150 Country Slaughters on private terms.

LEATHER—The general market shows firmness for all desirable grades of stock, on a fairly active inquiry. We quote sole thus: Hemlock tannages, light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c. for California; Medium, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29½c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@20c. ꝑ lb.... Crop slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36c., ꝑ lb.... Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@31c.; Rough Oak, 32c.@35c. ꝑ lb.

MOLASSES—Refining grades have been inactive, with small stocks and firm prices asked. The jobbing trade has been light at steady figures. Stocks, 83 hhds. Cuba, 3,939 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,517 hhds. English Islands, and 2,000 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do. at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 35c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 43c.@70c., the latter for fancy; Barbadoes, 44c.@47½c.; Demerara, 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@82½c., the latter for fancy.

NAILS—There has been rather more call for supplies, with values quoted essentially unchanged. Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 75@$3 85; 8d. and 9d., $4@$6 15; 6d. and 7d., $5 25@$4 50; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 65; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 40; 3d., fine, $6@$6 15; 2d., $6 75@$6 90. Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@$4 15; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 50@$8 ꝑ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been ruling strong, with a moderate export demand. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. Strained at $2 30, and 300 bbls. No. 2 and No. 1 at $2 50@$3; Strained has been quoted at $2 25@$2 30. Spirits Turpentine has been dull, with merchantable order offered at 35c., and 50 bbls. sold at this price.

PETROLEUM—There has been less demand and a lower market. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls. Crude in bulk at 5c.; 2,500 bbls. Refined, prompt delivery, 11⅞c.; 4,000 bbls. do. at 12c., and 3,000 bbls., deliverable to Sept. 15, at 12⅛c. Cases have been quoted at 17c.@17½c. Naphtha at 9c.@10c. for Western and City. In Philadelphia the market has been dull and lower, with 2,500 bbls. Refined sold at 11¾c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quiet, but ruling very firm. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. for September, at $22 45@$22 50, closing with $22 60 bid and $22 75 asked; October delivery, $22 80 bid and $22 90 asked; cash lots in a jobbing way have been quoted at $22 75. Dressed Hogs have been steadily held at 8¾c.@9c. for grass-fed, and 9¾c.@9⅝c. for Chicago corn-fed. Bacon has been quiet and weak; sales, 80 bxs. City long clear at 12⅝c. Lard—For Western Steam the market has been ruling a trifle higher and quiet; sales are 100 tcs. on the spot at 14 11-16c., 750 tcs., seller's option, September, 14⅝c., closing with 14⅝c. bid and 14 11-16c. asked; 1,750 tcs., seller's option balance of the year, 11 15-16c., closing with 12c. asked; 500 tcs., seller's option six months, 11⅞c. City Steam has been firm and quiet at 14¼c., with 125 tcs. sold at 14¼c. Of No. 1 City, sales were 150 tcs. at 14c. Refined has been dull at 15¼c. Cut Meats have been quiet and unchanged, with sales of 500 pickled Shoulders at 8c.: 800 loose pickled Hams, 13½c. Smoked Shoulders quoted at 9c., and smoked Hams 15c.@15½c. Beef has been quiet. We quote job lots at from $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $24@$25 for Extra do., ꝑ tierce.... Beef Hams, $26 for best Summer-cured Western. Butter has been dull and weak, within the range, on firkins, tubs, and pails, from 25c.@35c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 35c.@38c. for extra choice; 21c.@26c. for ordinary to very choice Western, and 27c.@30c. for fancy. Cheese has been quiet and firm. We quote: State Factory, fair to very fancy, 11¼c.@14c., chiefly at 12¼c.@13¾c. for good to choice, and 13¾c.@14c. for fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@13c.; Western, 6c.@13c. ꝑ lb.

RICE—A very slow trade has been noted in most kinds at drooping prices. Carolina quoted at $7 25@$8 50 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6@$6 37½, free, and $2 87½@$3 12, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25 ꝑ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet, but quoted steady at 5½c.@5⅝c., gold, ꝑ lb.

SEEDS—More demand has been noted for Grass-seeds in a jobbing way, with prices quoted about steady. Rough Flax has been quoted at $2 05@$2 07½; Clover at 10c.@10½c.; Timothy at $2 90@$3 05 ꝑ bushel. Calcutta Linseed scarce and quiet; quoted at $2 35@$2 37½, gold, ꝑ bushel.

SOAP—Has been rather more active, with Castile quoted at 9⅝c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Trade has been reported as more active, and with more confidence. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 15 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12½@$1 15; Cassia at 23½c.; Cloves at 44c.@45c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 27c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c. ꝑ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been in rather better demand on refining account, at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 905 hhds., 2,250 bxs. and 18,901 bags, including 225 hhds. Cuba at 7¾c.; 285 do. 8@8½c.; 400 do. 8½c.; 1,250 bxs. Centrifugal, 9¾c.@9⅝c.; 1,000 bxs. do. 9¼c.; and 18,901 bags Manila at 7⅝c. We quote fair Refining at 8⅛c. good do. 8⅝c.; prime do. at 8⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery do. at 8⅞c.@9⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅞c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9¾c.; Manila bags, 7⅝c.@8⅛c.; Molasses Sugar, 7¼c.@8c.; Melado, 5¼c.@6¾c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 11c.; Powdered at 10⅞c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.; A's at 10c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅞c., ꝑ lb. Receipts since Sept. 1, have been 2,628 hhds. and 1,784 bxs., with the stock here to-day 117,530 hhds., 87,811 bxs., 68,028 bags, and 585 hhds. Melado; as compared with this date last year, 84,212 hhds., 56,681 bxs., 288,336 bags, and 4,404 hhds. Melado.

TEAS—Have been without quotable change. Sales, 1,100 half-chests Green, and 1,100 half-chests Japan. At the auction sale to-day, 948 half-chests were sold, including 111 half-chests Oolong, 40c.@44c.; 61 do. 55c.; 676 half-chests Green, 17½c.@65c.; and 100 half-chests Souchong, 60c.@60½c.

TALLOW—There has been a firm market, with a fair demand. Sales have been reported of 75 hhds. City at 8⅛c., and 130,000 lbs., out of town stock, at 7¾c.@8 7-16c. Stearine has been quiet at 17½c.@17¾c. for Western, and 18c. for City.

WHISKY—Has been held at a marked advance, with an active demand. Sales have been reported of 600 bbls. at $1 05@$1 06, closing at the latter price.

FREIGHTS—There was less inquiry for berth-room, with sales, however, showing no material change, and generally steadily held. The chartering business was restricted; there was increased demand, but bids were unsatisfactory as a rule. The engagements were: To Liverpool, by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain at 5d.; 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d., and by sail, 1,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. To London, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour on private terms. To Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 5¼d.; 100 tcs. Syrup at 25s. The charters comprise an American bark, hence to the United Kingdom, with 3,600 quarters Grain, at 4s. 9d.; a Norwegian brig, hence to Lisbon, with 1,700 quarters Grain, in ship's bags, at 15½c. ꝑ bushel; a Norwegian bark, with 22,000 bushels do., hence, same voyage and rates; a British bark, hence to Newcastle, with 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 1½d.; a German bark, hence to Bremen, with 5,500 bbls. Refined do., at 3s. 9d., 1st of October clearance; an Italian brig, hence to Malaga, with 10,000 cases Refined do., at 20c. and £7 gratuity; an Italian bark, hence to Gibraltar, for orders, with 2,700 bbls. Refined do., at 4s. 3d.; an Italian bark, hence, same voyage, with 9,200 bbls. Refined do., at 4s. 6d., with privilege of the Adriatic at 5s. 9d.; an Italian bark, 370 tons, hence to Barcelona or Tarragona, with cargo of Staves, on private terms; an American brig, New-York to St. Thomas, with 2,500 bbls. Merchandise, at a lump sum of $1,300; a Russian bark, from Philadelphia to Rotterdam, with 3,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 10½d.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat active and higher at 99c. for No. Spring; 94¾c. for No. 2 do., cash; 94⅝c., September; 93⅝c. for October; No. 3 do., 92c.; Rejected, 85c. Corn active and higher at 71¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash or Sept; 71⅝c., October; High Mixed, 71½c.; Rejected, 70c. Oats active and higher at 43½c. for No. 2, cash or October; Rejected, 41½c.@42c. Rye in fair demand and higher at 77c.@77½ for No. 2. Barley active and higher at 94c.@96c. for No. 2 Spring; 79c.@84c. for No. 3 do. Pork steady at $22 75@$23, cash; $17 25 seller all the year. Lard dull and a shade lower at 15c., cash; 11¼c.@11⅝c. seller all the year. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged; sales of Shoulders, buyer September, at 9c. Whisky steady at 98c. In the open Board in the afternoon Wheat closed at 94⅞c., cash; 94¼c., October. Corn, 72¼c., cash, September and October. Oats at 43¾c.@44c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat, 97,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 144,000 bushels Wheat, 168,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,020 bbls.; Wheat, 335,217 bushels; Corn, 290,236 bushels; Oats, 24,500 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 131,934 bushels; Corn, 35,425 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 13,600 bushels; Corn, 44,200 bushels; Oats, 22,600 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Freights firm—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour steady; sales, 1,000 bbls. on range: Western Spring, $6@$6 50; Bakers', $7@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 35. Wheat active; sales about 70,000 bushels not made public; 10,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 08; North-western offered at $1 12; Red Winter, $1 15@$1 17; Extra White Winter, $1 30. Corn active, advanced; sales, 100,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 76¼c.@77½c.; in the afternoon, 120,000 bushels were sold at 79c.; market excited; sales are still being made. Oats advanced; sales 30,000 bushels No. 2 Toledo at 49c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 60@$1 70. Balance unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in good demand at $1 05 for No. 3 Red; $1 15 for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn dull and lower at 71c.@72c. for No. 2 Mixed, in elevator. Oats excited; prices higher at 46½c.@46¾c. for No. 2. Barley steady at $1 05@$1 10 for No. 2 Spring. Rye opened lower at 75c.@78c.; closed higher at 78c.@80c. Whisky firm at 99c. Pork firmer at $24@$24 25. Bacon higher; small lots, 10c. for Shoulders; 13⅞c.@14c. for Clear Rib Sides; 14¼c.@14½c. for Clear Sides: sales of Clear Sides at 14⅜c.@14⅝c., buyer September. Lard active at 11c. for Steam, December and January. Live Hogs weak; Stockers, $3 50@$4 75; Yorkers, $6@$6 50; Butcher's, $7@$7 50. Cattle—Low grades dull; best firm; Texans, $1 12½@$3 50; Cows and Heifers, $2@$3 75; fair to extra Native Steers, $3 25@$6. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 Hogs, 1,900 Cattle. Shipments—9,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn.

TOLEDO, Sept. 3.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 17 for No. 3 White Wabash; $1 18 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 09@$1 09½ for Amber Michigan; $1 14½ for No. 1 Red; September, $1 13; No. 2 Red, $1 08; September, $1 09; October, $1 10½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 12. Corn firm and in fair demand at 73¼c.@73¾c. for High Mixed; November, 74c.; New, 65c.; Low Mixed, 73c.; no grade, 73c. Oats in good demand at 46½c. for No. 1; 44½c. for No. 2; October, 45c.; Michigan, 44c. Freights nominal. Receipts—19,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier; No. 1, $1 06; No. 2, 99¾c., spot; 98⅛c., September; 94⅛c., October. Corn firm and scarce; No. 2, Mixed, 71c. Oats firmer and higher at 42½c. for No. 2. Rye firm and higher at 82c. for No. 1. Barley excited; prices higher; No. 2 Spring, 99c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3⅛c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 91,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—Flour—Better feeling; prices unchanged. Wheat firm and in good demand. Corn quiet; for Southern; White, 94c.@97c.; Yellow, 85c.; Mixed Western, [illegible] Oats firmer; Southern, [illegible]; Western Mixed, [illegible]; White, [illegible] Rye [illegible] higher at 87c.@90c. Hay dull at [illegible]. Provisions firmer; Mess, $24. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c. Bacon in improved demand; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible] Sugar-cured Hams, 15c.@16½c. Lard—Refined, 16c. Butter—Western firm; Choice, 25c.@28c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1 03.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer; Red, $1@$1 05; White, $1 10@$1 15. Corn firm at 73c.@74c. Oats firm at 43c.@52c. Rye firm at 85c. Barley dull. Butter firm; Western Reserve scarce and nominal; Central Ohio, choice, [illegible]; Common, 18c.@21c. Pork quiet but firm at $23@$23 50. Lard quiet and unchanged; Summer, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8⅝c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9⅝c.@9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅞c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Whisky active and higher, with an advancing tendency; sales at 99c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,600 bbls. Wheat dull; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Spring at $1 09½. Corn dull; sales, two cars at 88c. Corn-meal—$33 for bolted, and $32 for unbolted ꝑ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $19; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $28 ꝑ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6½c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—36,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Barley, 2,048,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—10,600 bushels Wheat, 874,000 feet Lumber. The first new Canada Barley arrived last night.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged at 74c.@78c. Oats quiet and unchanged; Mixed, 52c.@54c.; White, 53c.@55c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 90c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $23 50. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅞c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 14⅜c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14¾c.@15c.; Plain, 14c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅜c. Lard, 16½c. Whisky, 99c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Petroleum steady; Refined, 11⅞c.@12c.; Crude, in bbls., 8¼c.; in bulk, 5c. Flour nominal; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, $5 87½@$6 25. Wheat active and higher; Red, $1 20@$1 24; Amber, $1 26@$1 30; White, $1 30@$1 38. Rye, $1. Corn active; Yellow, 87c.@88c.; Mixed Western, 86c.@87c. Oats firm; White, 54c.@56½c. Whisky, $1 03.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3.—Wheat quiet at $1 19 for No. 1 Red Winter; $1 09@$1 10 for No. 2 do. Corn firm and steady at 77c. for High Mixed; 76c. for Low Mixed; 73c.@74c. for Ears on track. Oats very firm at 47c. for No. 1 State; 45c. for No. 2 do.; 48c. for White. Petroleum quiet.

DETROIT, Sept. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 20½c.; No. 1 White, $1 14@$1 15; Amber Michigan, $1 09½. Corn steady at 74c. bid; 75c. asked. Oats in good demand at 45c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 3.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 32c. Resin quiet at $1 80 for Strained; $3@$5 for No. 1, and $3@$5 for Pale. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip, and $2 25 for Virginia. Tar steady at $2 10.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—Flour dull at $5@$5 75 for Treble Extra; $6@$6 50 for Choice. Corn in light supply; Yellow Mixed, 90c.@92c.; White do., 92c.; White, 92c.@95c. Other articles unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 3.—Flour steady at $4@$7 50. Corn firm; White, 88c.@90c. Oats dull and drooping at 56c.@57c. Provisions firm and unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 3—12:30 P. M.—Consols 92½@92⅝ for money, 92¾ for the account.

Erie Railway shares 31¾.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares 32@32¼.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £94,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 48½ per cent., is now 46½ per cent.

Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 5c. Erie Railway Shares 32.

PARIS, Sept. 3—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 75,000f. during the past week. Rentes 64f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September, at 7 13-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 7⅞d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 8d.@8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d. Of the sales to-day 6,600 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable October and November, at 7⅞d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September, at 7⅞d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 7 15-16d.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Refined Petroleum, 8¾d. ꝑ gallon. Evening.—Common Resin, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ꝑ cwt.; Spirits Turpentine, 24s. 6d. ꝑ cwt.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 73 bales; exports to Great Britain, 162 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,030 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 401 bales; gross, 432 bales; exports, coastwise, 400 bales; sales, 300 bales; last evening, 450 bales; stock, 16,096 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 3.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 592 bales; gross, 602 bales; exports, coastwise, 9 bales; sales, 30 bales; stock, 5,965 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.@16c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 2 bales; exports, coastwise, 196 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3,740 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 3.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 310 bales; gross, 327 bales; sales, 422 bales; stock, 4,930 bales.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM GOMLEY, Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Elizabeth Bays, deceased, against JOSEPH CAMPBELL, Alexander Campbell, Samuel Seaton, and Elizabeth Seaton, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the clerk of the County of New-York, at his office in new Court-house, New-York City, June 17, 1874, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 43 Third street, Newburg, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to answer said complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

C. SSEDY & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. BOWNES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Joseph W. Bownes, of the County of New-York, in the state of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah P. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLAUBER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?—Mr. Fisher, Mr. Clarke, Miss Davenport, Miss Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PAUL PRY—OFF THE LINE—Principal character by Mr. Toole.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BELLE LAMAR—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Burke, and Miss Safford.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Minelly, M. Dubouchet, and M. Debeer.

BOWERY THEATRE.—FRENCH SPY—TRACKED TO DEATH—Mlle. Ravel, Mr. Fayette.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mme. Violetta Picatt and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mlle. Delacour and others. Matinée at 2:30.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers, who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To-morrow (Saturday) we shall publish a long and exhaustive review of the recent discussions on the "ORIGIN OF MAN," including the chief passages in Prof. Tyndall's recent address, and a number of comments upon that address which have appeared since. The whole subject has been reviewed with great care, and the article will contain a full and thorough abstract of the scientific and popular discussion in reference to it from the very beginning.

Attorney General WILLIAMS has addressed a circular to the United States Marshals in the districts in which disturbances have taken place between colored people and whites. The Attorney General evidently considers that existing laws, backed by a military power to be used in cases of extreme necessity, are sufficient for all emergencies. He calls attention to what is known as the Civil Rights law, passed over President JOHNSON'S veto, April 9, 1866. By this statute, it will be remembered, colored persons were clothed with absolute civil rights, and their deprivation of any such right subjects the offender to a fine and imprisonment, and sole jurisdiction of the case is given to the United States Courts. The provisions of that law, as applied to original offenders as well as to their aiders and abettors, are very stringent. The Attorney General next calls attention to what is known as the Enforcement act, passed April 20, 1871, and the supplement thereto, enacted May 30, 1871. The Enforcement act was specially aimed at "unlawful combinations" of people with a design to intimidate voters, to terrify or prevent citizens from holding office or to hinder the execution of the laws of the United States, and the supplementary act extended certain privileges to officers of election. These laws, taken together, clothe the officers of the United States with ample power to institute inquiry into the alleged conspiracies or oppressions. They authorize the President, when all other means fail, to quell the disturbances, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and employ the naval and land forces in the enforcement of the laws for the protection of all citizens. Meantime, United States marshals are to employ available military force in the protection of the rights of citizens. The Attorney General calls attention to these laws, we understand it, as a warning to the lawless bands who have disregarded them and the rights they confer. The United States officials have ample power to proceed to extreme measures. If the disturbances do not cease, they will undoubtedly do so.

The rather loose statements and the obvious animus which pervaded some previous reports of the Commissioners of Accounts may prevent their latest one, in regard to the administration of the Department of Charities, from receiving serious attention. But there seems no reason to doubt that the charges made in the report submitted yesterday are the result of careful and impartial investigation. They demonstrate an utter absence of system in the administration of one of the most important departments of the City, and they suggest the still less creditable practice of subterfuges for the purpose of evading the law in regard to buying goods by contract. Pending the reply of the accused Commissioners, it would be unfair to assume that these charges do not admit of satisfactory explanation, but the reply will need to be very thorough and explicit to remove the decidedly unfavorable impression which the report is calculated to produce in regard to the efficiency and honesty of the officials in the Department of Charities.

A Roman Catholic priest in Brattleboro, Vt., recently asked of the local School Committee that the children of his parish who attended the public schools might be excused on Corpus Christi Day, in order to attend church. This request was refused, and as the priest prevented the children from attending on that day, the School Committee and the teachers, who have the sole right of decision in the case, excluded those children from the schools for the remainder of the term. The Catholic parents appealed to a Judge, who sustained the action of the committee. There has been considerable angry discussion concerning the matter, but the committee hold that they have a right to enforce school discipline, and that as there is no such holiday as Corpus Christi in the civil calendar, they do not propose to recognize it. The Vermont people feel that if they would preserve the common school system they must draw the limit of priestly interference somewhere at once.

Sir CHARLES HARTLEY, the eminent English engineer who constructed the jetties at the mouth of the Danube, has addressed a letter to a prominent citizen of New-Orleans, in which he denies the statement that those jetties have not been a perfect and continued success, and gives some interesting advice as to the improvement of the mouths of the Mississippi. He thinks that it will be wise to declare for neither a canal nor a jetty system there until the commission of military and civil engineers now at work has finished its surveys; but he states that he has long believed that the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi by the placing of parallel piers would result in furnishing an entrance which would be practicable at all times for the heaviest shipping.

The Boston *Journal* emphatically denies the absurd story that Gen. COGSWELL, of Salem, who has been announced as a candidate for Congress against BUTLER from the Sixth Massachusetts District, "is only making a skirmish now in the interest of BUTLER, with the hope of the succession." This statement originated among BUTLER'S friends, which is equivalent to saying that he started it himself. The contest in the district is just now becoming a little complicated, as a second Republican candidate has appeared in the person of Mr. WILLARD P. PHILLIPS, who has been a firm opponent of BUTLER ever since the latter made his first raid upon the famous Essex District, and if neither Mr. PHILLIPS or Gen. COGSWELL withdraw, there will be a dangerous three-cornered squabble in the caucuses between the friends of the three candidates. All who realize how thoroughly Gen. COGSWELL can demoralize the Butler camp, if he has a strong support, will hope that he will not be the one to withdraw.

A correspondent writes us in reference to an abuse to which attention has been very frequently called in these columns—the littering up of the streets, especially after night-fall, with carts and wagons. The district complained of in the present instance is the portion of Seventh avenue lying between Fourteenth street and Central Park, where, as our correspondent observes, a continuous double line of incumbrances may be found any time after 6 o'clock in the evening. In proportion to their width, many of the cross streets both up and down town are in a worse condition than this, and all over the City the illegal occupation of the thoroughfares for storage purposes has become an evil of very formidable proportions. In reply to our correspondent's question, we would say that a legal remedy exists for all such occupancy of the public highway, and it is not creditable either to the energy or talent for combination possessed by our citizens that the remedy is so sparingly applied. Any one who will take the trouble to make a formal complaint, and follow it up with the necessary proceedings, against the conversion of Seventh avenue into a free stable, can have it cleared in less than a week. Let half a dozen citizens combine and pay a smart lawyer to take action against the owners of the carts and wagons, and this or any other street can be maintained as the public thoroughfare which it legally is. The Police ought to, but do not, attend to such matters, and though the City pays $2,500 a year "for removing obstructions in streets and avenues," it seems to get very little for the money. As in most other abuses of a similar character, the greatest obstacle in this case is the indisposition of the public to look after their own rights.

The Corporation Counsel has refused to carry to the Court of Appeals the question as to whether the Aldermen are entitled to draw a double salary from the local Treasury—$4,000 as Aldermen and $2,000 as Supervisors. This is a perfectly natural proceeding for Mr. SMITH, who must find it awkward to be confronted in the courts with his official opinion that the Aldermen are entitled to a double salary, while nominally seeking on behalf of the City to establish a contrary conclusion. When the Corporation Counsel, however, brings what he is pleased to call public opinion to bear upon his treatment of a question of legal construction, he travels entirely beyond the scope of his functions. We suspect that most of "the people" who have given the matter the slightest attention have come to a conclusion quite different from that of Mr. SMITH. Any one who supposes that a body of public servants can strain to the utmost the letter as opposed to the spirit of the statutes, for the purpose of putting in their pockets $2,000 a year which they do not fairly earn, and can yet contrive to escape the political obloquy of "salary-grabbers," is very likely to find in November that he has made a mistake.

Apart from its bearing on the case of Police Justice SMITH, and apart from the questions of taste and propriety that may be raised over the making of little stump speeches from the bench, Judge DONOHUE'S outburst of indignation over the practices which have grown up around the administration of our petty courts, was both seasonable and commendable. It is tolerably clear that while considerable improvements have been effected in the Police Courts, they are still very far from having been entirely reformed. As for the District Civil Courts, their administration is, as a whole, characterized, as every lawyer and a good many suitors know, by the grossest political and personal favoritism. The Justices, with some exceptions, are men not only destitute of fair legal training, but also of ordinary education. Intended to afford cheap and speedy justice for the poor, they are the dread of all claimants who are unfortunate enough to be without the peculiar kind of "influence" which counts for a great deal before these tribunals. If Judge DONOHUE can do anything toward cleaning out these nests of corruption, he will certainly establish a very powerful claim upon public gratitude.

GEN. DIX AND HIS ACCUSERS.

We regret to find that the Brooklyn *Eagle* still believes in the charges which have been made against Gen. DIX, arising out of his connection with the Union Pacific Railroad. On Wednesday evening it avowed its dissatisfaction with the reply which we have made to these charges, and repeated them in a way which shows that we have little chance of altering its opinion. This being the case, there seems to be no good object in prolonging the controversy, for while we seem unable to convince the *Eagle* that Gen. DIX has not acted dishonorably, the *Eagle* as decidedly fails to satisfy us that he has levied "black-mail," or has been guilty of any other unworthy conduct. The charges have been made, and the replies put in—it appears to us that our contemporary and ourselves can now only leave the case to the judgment of the public, and that further arguments on our parts would be thrown away. We will, however, go over as briefly as we can the new statements of the *Eagle*, and we shall also reprint its article of Wednesday on our second page.

The *Eagle* said that Gov. DIX had been ordered to appear before the Congressional Committee and refused to do so. We produced a letter from the Governor to the Chairman of the committee, in which he expressly asked for an opportunity to give his evidence. The *Eagle* replies that it has "the highest authority for the statement that no such letter as that quoted by THE TIMES was ever presented or read to the committee." It is plain that we and our contemporary cannot settle this point. We have Gov. DIX'S authority for saying that he *did* write and forward the letter quoted—and we believe him. We further believe him to be a man incapable of inventing a letter of that kind, and backing it up with a complicated series of untruths. Does the *Eagle* mean to say that Mr. JEREMIAH M. WILSON denies ever having received the letter or telegram quoted in these columns last Saturday? If Mr. WILSON does that, we shall be content to leave him to settle the point with Gov. DIX—but in the absence of any such denial, we must continue to accept the Governor's statement as true. We have no doubt that most people will do the same.

In regard to the $50,000 paid to Gen. DIX in settlement of all his claims upon the Union Pacific Company, the *Eagle* insists that OAKES AMES was right in describing it as a "kind of black-mailing." We cannot so regard it. Was Gen. DIX entitled to receive anything from the Company? The *Eagle* seems to think not. Or, if anything, how much? Mr. CISCO and others were empowered to fix the sum. Gen. DIX did not. He had rendered great services to the company. His salary was $8,000 a year, and it had long been in arrears. Moreover, he owned stock, and there were persons who were very anxious to get possession of that stock. It had a distinct and positive value in the market. The total sum paid to him in liquidation of these various claims was the $50,000 above mentioned, which OAKES AMES says was looked upon as a "kind of black-mail." Can any unprejudiced business man so regard it? In other words—was Gen. DIX entitled to nothing whatever for his services, his stock, and his arrears of salary?

By a confusion of dates, doubtless unintentional, the *Eagle* makes it appear that Gen. DIX was dealing with OAKES AMES and the Credit Mobilier in all the transactions in dispute. We believe the literal facts to be these: At the time of Gen. DIX'S departure for France, and for some time previously, the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company were discussing propositions to carry on the work of construction beyond the 100th meridian of longitude. These propositions came to be known as the Oakes Ames contract with the Credit Mobilier. They were opposed by Gen. DIX as unjust to the Government, which had a large interest in the work, and equally unjust to the stockholders and the public; and his last words to the Directors, who were in session on the morning of his embarkment, urged upon them the duty of making all contracts at the lowest reasonable price. On parting, Mr. AMES promised to write to him at an early day. After waiting four months, Gen. DIX addressed to OAKES AMES the following letter:

> PARIS, March 24, 1867.
>
> MY DEAR SIR: Four months ago to-day, when I parted with you in Nassau street, you promised to write me in a few days in regard to our railroad matters, but I have not heard from you. I wrote to Mr. DURANT and Mr. TUTTLE, (Secretary of the company,) more than a month ago, asking them how things stood, but have no answers to my letters. I am entirely in the dark as to the settlement of the old contract and as to arrangements for continuing the work. I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,
>
> [Signed,] JOHN A. DIX.
>
> Hon. OAKES AMES.

To this letter he never received an answer.

It was during this period, as Gen. DIX afterward learned, that the Oakes Ames contract, amounting to $47,515,000, was under consideration, though it was not executed until August, 1867. It was not until late in December, 1867, that Gen. DIX received any definite information in regard to the execution of this contract, and it came to him then by accident. On the 27th of that month, he wrote to his son-in-law, Mr. BLAKE, saying that some gentlemen from Boston had informed him of its execution, and that the Directors of the Credit Mobilier, who were also Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, were making enormous profits out of it; that these transactions would be the subject of severe public censure, and that all connected with them would suffer; that these considerations made him anxious with regard to his connection with the company, and inclined to go out of it. Gen. DIX closed his letter by recommending Mr. BLAKE to confer with Mr. CISCO, saying: "He [Mr. CISCO] has clean hands as well as myself, and can judge whether I am unduly sensitive on the subject."

In eleven days afterward (on the 7th January, 1868,) he wrote to Mr. BLAKE again, renewing the expression of his strong inclination to retire from the Presidency. Two days afterward (the 9th January) he wrote once more, inclosing his resignation and a draft of a letter to the President to be sent if his resignation was not delivered, on condition that Mr. CISCO would give it his concurrence. It will thus be perceived that in less than two weeks after he received any trustworthy information in regard to the Oakes Ames contract, and in less than fourteen months after he left the United States, he sent home his resignation under a strong sense of uneasiness in regard to his continued connection with the company, although he was known to be opposed to this particular contract.

This is the plain and true history of Gen. DIX'S connection with the Union Pacific Road. Can anybody see anything to be ashamed of in it? We confess that we cannot. Nor is there the least ground for linking the name of Gen. DIX in any way with the Credit Mobilier frauds. So much is rendered perfectly clear from the above statement of fact. We think it useless to discuss the Hoxie contract all over again, considering the time we devoted to it last week. That contract was signed by Gen. DIX, says the *Eagle*. No doubt—and it was approved by the Directors, including the Government Directors. Were they in the "swindle" too? And what did Gen. DIX make out of the "swindle"—because even a very bad man does not become a party to a deliberate fraud without getting his share. There is not even a suspicion of this kind in reference to Gov. DIX. And as for the wisdom or unwisdom of the contract itself, we have the candid declaration of the Government Directors, which seems to us to be a fair summing up of the whole matter, and to be quite sufficient to exonerate Gen. DIX from the special blame cast upon him by the *Eagle*. We have quoted their verdict once before, but repeat it now, especially as it does not seem to have been properly considered by our contemporary:

> "In October, 1864, when we assumed the duties of our appointment, we found that in the months of August and September previous a contract had been arranged and consummated by the Executive Committee, in which are vested the powers of the board when not in session, for the construction and equipment of the first one hundred miles of the road west of the Missouri River, at the rate of $50,000 per mile, payable $5,000 per mile in the stock of the company, and the balance in the currency bonds of the Government and the securities of the company. From the first, the contract price appeared to us to be very high. At present, with the probable decline in the cost of labor and materials, and advance in the value of the Government bonds, it seems extravagant. When made, however, there were many considerations justifying a liberal price, and among them was the pressing necessity for the immediate progress of the work, in order to meet the terms of the law and save the charter. Again, to construct and equip one hundred miles of the road by the time named in the law would require two millions of dollars or more, in cash, to be advanced before either the Government bonds or the securities of the company could be made available. Capitalists could not be expected to make such advances in a frontier undertaking like this, so distant from commercial centres, and the entire completion of which to the Pacific was so remote in point of time, and its immediate profits, therefore, so problematical, without a large margin in the contract. Again, the Summer of 1864 was a dark period in the progress of the war for the Union, and the financial future of the nation, upon which depended the value of these Government currency bonds, and without which the road cannot be built, was very unpromising.
>
> The undersigned have not in the past, nor could they in the future, of choice, favor the mode of building railroads by large contracts like this, which increases the cost of the work by large profits to contractors and capitalists. Nothing but public necessity can justify it. Such necessity, however, frequently arises in new countries, and we believe exists in respect to this work, as the law now stands. If the more economical plan of giving small contracts to those who actually perform the work, under free competition, payable in cash, could be pursued, thus saving intermediate profits, the cost of this great work could be reduced from twenty to thirty per cent. But, by the method in which Government aid is furnished to the company, and which is according to the usage of Government in aiding public works, the adoption of any such plan is impossible. We trust, however, that more moderate profits and free competition will be the rule in all future contracts.
>
> We have considered it among our highest duties to aid the company in pressing forward the work, and to secure a good road. No national interest seems to us more urgent than the development of our vast mining regions, now greatly hindered in the tedious and expensive mode of access. If liberal compensation on the first section shall quicken the work in its progress toward the mountains, the country will find in this compensatory advantages."

We really do not see that there is any use in our attempting to go beyond this. We cannot suppose that the five Government Directors entered into a conspiracy with Gen. DIX to cheat the Government; and if that hypothesis is rejected, there is nothing left for us but to accept the explanation above quoted.—And here we hope to take leave of the subject, although we shall not decline to answer any questions which our contemporary may put to us.

THE OHIO CANVASS.

Ohio has become the theatre of what promises to be the most important political contest of the year, a contest which is national in its principal issues, and the result of which will go far toward determining the character of the next Presidential campaign. If the Democrats of Indiana had been allowed to make their absurd and wicked declaration in favor of repudiation without awakening any response, their action would have been of little consequence. Indiana Democracy is well known to be of the most degraded character, and the State which was the head-quarters of the only treasonable organizations known to exist during the war, might have been expected to retain to the last moment all the worst dogmas of Democracy. But the Democrats of Ohio are of a very different stamp. Represented in the United States Senate by Mr. THURMAN, a prominent opponent of paper money, and a man of general political sagacity, and including in their ranks a considerable portion of the most intelligent of the people of the State, the Democracy of Ohio are entitled to be listened to when they speak; and when they put out even the most atrocious doctrines, they cannot be supposed to be trifling with them. It is only too certain that the Democratic politicians believed, on careful scrutiny, that they would be sustained in repudiation; they would not otherwise have ventured on ground where they had once been defeated, nor would they have gratuitously insulted the ablest and best of their leaders.

The Ohio Democratic platform includes a variety of propositions. It declares the five-twenty bonds payable in legal-tender notes; it pronounces the pledge of Congress to pay them in gold, made in 1869, a "wicked sacrifice of the interest of the tax-paying laborer for the benefit of the non-tax-paying bondholder;" it declares the "exemption of the public bondholders from bearing their due proportion in supporting the Federal Government unwise and unjust;" it favors a steady increase of the circulating medium; it asks that one-half the Customs dues be paid in paper; and it demands the substitution of a legal-tender currency for the notes of the national banks. It would be difficult to conceive of a political platform embracing a greater number of pernicious, dangerous, and contemptible ideas than this. It would seem that the authors of the platform set out to see in how many ways they could advocate the violation of the public faith, and in how many forms they could appeal to the passions and the prejudices of the people. Our five-twenty bonds were distinctly understood, when they were issued, to be payable in coin. Nothing else would *pay* them at all. If we had told our creditors abroad that we should like to borrow money of them, and would give them a bond, bearing interest, running from five to twenty years at our pleasure, and that any time after five years we should feel at liberty to cancel that bond by the offer of its face value in notes *not* bearing interest and irredeemable—if we had made this proposition, how much money should we have got? Not one dollar. It is true that Congress authorized the Secretary to borrow money on bonds payable in paper; but it is equally true that the Secretary never did it. And now come the Ohio Democrats, and say to the bondholder: "You lent us money expecting to be paid; you shall not have payment, but only a promise worth much less than the one you now hold. You were also promised that the Customs duties should be collected in coin, in order that the Government might have a source from which to get the coin to pay your bonds. This shall only be half fulfilled; the Customs shall half of them be taken in paper. You were further promised that on the money you lent the Government the Government would levy no tax, and would allow none to be levied. This is 'unjust and unwise,' and the promise shall not be kept. You have been told that the legal-tender notes of the Government—in which we propose to pay your bonds—shall not be more than $382,000,000. That was declared by law—the Democrats consenting—only last June. But we are in favor of having as much more of this kind of money as the 'business interests of the country' may require, and the promised limitation shall not be observed." And this really shameful series of propositions is made by a set of astute politicians for the purpose of catching votes in one of the most populous, prosperous, and intelligent States in the Union.

It is obvious that if the Republicans had allowed such declarations to go undisputed, they would have been unfaithful to their State and country, and unworthy of their party, which has always maintained inviolate the public faith. It was their plain duty to challenge clearly and completely the treacherous and scandalous doctrines of the Democracy. This they have done. They have in terms denounced the repudiation advocated by the Democrats. They have declared their adhesion to the solemn pledge given in 1869 for the full payment of the bonds in coin. Instead of increasing the legal tender currency, they urge on the Government the duty of restoring our paper money "gradually but certainly" to a specie standard. And even in declaring in favor of freedom in banking they append the condition that the currency shall first have been restored to specie value. The contrast between the position of the Democrats and that of the Republicans could hardly be stronger. The one is that of honesty, the other that of perfidy. The one appeals to the honor of the people, the other to their greed, as well as to their envy and jealousy. The Republicans pledge anew the faith first proffered in the dark days of the war, when we needed money and sought it with many promises. The Democrats repudiate the pledges made then, not because we are unable to keep them, but because it is pleasanter to break them. They would paraphrase Virgil, "Sweet and becoming is it to lie for one's country."

We cannot believe that the people of Ohio will accept the Democratic platform. Nothing could be more dangerous, hardly anything could be more disgraceful. Once started with the approval of a majority of the people of a State like Ohio, repudiation would gain head until a national struggle would be required to check it. And that so low a form of dishonesty should become a political issue in a free, peaceful, prosperous, commercial country, years after it had once been voted down, is a thought too humiliating to be yet entertained. We shall look to the Republicans of Ohio to strain every nerve to prevent such a disaster.

THE BONAPARTIST REVIVAL.

M. LEPROVOST DE LAUNAY, the successful Bonapartist candidate from the Department of Calvados in France, was the sensation of but a brief hour. The Republicans who were at first astonished at the forty thousand votes which M. DE LAUNAY received, were consoled and encouraged when they found that the Bonapartist gain was the loss of the Legitimists and not of the Republic. They did not find it astonishing that the partisans of the Second Empire had succeeded, by their old tactics of misrepresentation and careful canvassing among the ignorant peasantry, in pushing the Legitimists' emblems out of sight and pinning the Napoleonic insignia to almost every peasant's blouse. Reports from the department show that the Bonapartists worked for the capture with utmost zeal and determination. They named their candidate at an early day. He had been a well-known prefect, and one of that class who, under the empire, never failed to carry his section for NAPOLEON III.'s "official candidate." The peasants in the remote districts had for years blindly accepted whatever the Prefect DE LAUNAY proposed to them, and when he came back under the republic they rallied unhesitatingly around him. He was supported by a formidable Central Committee in Paris, who supplied him with money, with working committees, and with circulars deeply imbued with the Napoleonic idea. His campaign was planned and half completed before the Republican candidate was nominated. On election day he piled the votes of the back country high upon the tables where the Republicans laid the majorities given their candidates in the cities. The count was made; the back country won. M. DE LAUNAY felt assured in advance of the result; he had been through the routine many times, and knew exactly what to do. The only change was in the substitution of himself for the traditional "official candidate."

While the Republicans in France do not feel especially disconsolate at their recent defeats in some old Bonapartist strongholds, they have learned a severe lesson, and one which we think they will profit by. They were inclined to despise the efforts in which the Chiselhurst clique has long been engaged for regaining its former sway over the peasant populations; but they now see that their antagonists are formidable, and that unless the tactics by which NAPOLEON III. gained his greatest successes in elections are thoroughly exposed and broken up, other departments may contribute disastrous Republican defeats.

There is much truth in the assertion of a Paris Republican journal, that "the greatest strength of Bonapartism in the country is in the equivocal and uncertain character of the present Government of France. The simple minds of the peasants cannot comprehend that complicated régime which calls itself a republic, yet is not republican." This assertion made by a paper, usually very moderate in tone, is supported by great numbers of writers and speakers who desire the definitive success of the republic in France. There can be no doubt that those who prevent the immediate establishment of the frankest and boldest Republicanism throughout the country are really contributing to the success of the Bonaparte faction—are opening the door through which NAPOLEON IV. may enter. All half-measures, all dilly-dallyings of the Assembly, all delays, all commissions of permanence, the Septennate, and the continued use of the old machinery of centralization, tend to help the French to another *coup d'état*, bloody or peaceful, which can only result in placing the people in the hands of the intriguers who were thrown from power by the disaster at Sedan. Apropos of that famous defeat, which did much to wean the peasantry for a time from its adherence to the Napoleonic régime, it is asserted that the rural districts of France have been flooded with pamphlets in which the "Imperial Government spreads its apologies with an impudence which makes intelligent people shrug their shoulders;" but which serve to convince the ignorant and credulous masses that, had it not been for the Republicans, the Imperialists would have driven the Germans out of France.

The audacity and enterprise of those concerned in the movement for re-establishing the Napoleonic dynasty will probably have one good result. It will serve to urge to immediate action those courageous French Republicans who desire to see gratuitous and obligatory instruction in force throughout the country. The adherents of the Empire find their most fertile field in the departments where the rural population is ignorant, and the Republicans, at last brought to a realizing sense of that fact, are determined to do all that they can to abolish the ignorance of which the Imperialists make so good a weapon. Sincere friends of France will hope that this reform may be begun before it is too late to be of use.

BLACK-MAILING.

We believe that the method of extorting money from timid persons, called "black-mailing," is much more common than is usually supposed. Almost every one in his own private experience knows of instances of this mode of swindling. We have in our memory the case of a learned and eminent member of the bar, a man by no means indifferent to money, who was discovered, after his death, to have paid money in black-mail over a period of fifteen years, although he was entirely innocent of any offense. There are many men to whom the very threat of a scandalous accusation is worse than the loss of any reasonable amount of money they may be obliged to pay. It is well known in the experience of the courts that this is especially true of cases bearing on the relation of the sexes, and it is equally well known in private that this is more true in regard to the clergy than any other profession. To a clergyman, a character for purity is almost as vital as a woman's fair name is to herself. The pastor is admitted to a peculiar intimacy with families, and the slightest shade on his honor at once does him irreparable injury. The sharpers of the community, male and female, understand this perfectly. They are always ready to take advantage of it. We have no doubt, if the truth could be known, that a considerable proportion of the clergymen of the country have had at one time or another the attempt made to extort money from them, through their dread of scandals against their purity.

The threat in this direction is more appalling than in any other, because of necessity there is but one witness who should of course know the worst, and who can give unlimited circulation to the falsehood. The unfortunate victim has no redress, because a suit before a court would often be as unpleasant to him as the scandal itself. He cannot appeal to his accuser's honor or sense of decency, for the woman probably has neither. If she chance to possess any letters which can be garbled or changed, or if she have interested witnesses, she may cause the accusation to look even more threatening. Sometimes the "injured husband" is a party to the black-mail, and the two combine, with terrible effect, against the unfortunate clergyman. If timid, he will perhaps consent to pay money to bury the scandal, and keep his persecutors quiet. But once having paid hush-money he is in their hands, and henceforth he is a slave and victim.

Our readers will remember an attempt at black-mailing, made a few years since by a woman of bad character, on a respected clergyman of the Episcopal Church of this City. His pluck and determination alone saved him. All students of theological history are familiar with the elaborate and desperate effort made to entangle WESLEY in the meshes of a filthy scandal, where many of the presumptions were against him, and even letters were counterfeited. Great efforts were made by his friends to suppress these before they appeared, but without result. They came forth, and in the end did him no injury. One of the favorite methods of black-mailing among our business people is for a clerk, who has obtained a knowledge of certain dangerous secrets of his employers, to threaten exposure. Hush-money is thus paid sometimes for years. Discharged subordinates of private or public offices attempt also to retain their positions by the threat of attacking their superiors in the press.

A malicious individual can in this way do an enormous amount of damage. But every employer must remember that the first penny paid to shield from exposure, or the slightest yielding to threats, is the beginning of slavery. A man had better be beggared than live under the constant terror of a black-mailer. Life is not worth having under such conditions. The true course for a merchant or employer is to so carry on his affairs that no exposure can materially harm him. But having once put himself in the power of a subordinate, he had better bear the loss of exposure than pay the wages of black-mail. The mere effort at black-mailing will generally defeat itself. A man has only to be firm and resist such impositions, and the fact that money was sought to be obtained will always lessen the force of the scandal threatened. We can all see now, in this recent lamentable scandal, that a single bold act of Mr. BEECHER in the beginning of the conspiracy—as, for instance, in refusing to return the written retraction of his accuser—would have saved the victim years of humiliation and agony, and the country this flood of nastiness.

MILITARY ANNIVERSARIES.

Several anniversaries of momentous military operations in the Franco-German war are now recurring. The first deadly blows were dealt in the month of August and September. France was invaded and overrun. The battle of Sedan was fought, Strasbourg fell, Metz was surrounded, and the memorable siege of Paris began. All these events were of a nature to bear heavily on the issue of the war, and they have hitherto been the occasion of national rejoicings and festivities in Germany. Any nation may well be proud of victories such as were then won, but is it good policy to renew these rejoicings from year to year? It may fairly be doubted. There is always danger enough for good harmony and peace without keeping alive, by public demonstrations, the bitter feelings which cluster around a national defeat.

Nations have long deplored the evils of war; and yet they too often do what they can toward keeping open the sources from which war arises. They are jealous of military fame; they lavish reward and praise on soldiers; they give them the first rank in their admiration; they are often blinded by their achievements into mere infatuation. Moreover, they make of past triumphs firebrands of enmity and hatred for years to come. The very names of Sedan and Metz awaken a train of memories which it would be well to let alone. Everybody might be content to read of them in history, and to associate with them such feelings of sympathy or justice as may be proper. But we do not see how the creation of fresh excitement about it from year to year can add anything to the fame of the victors. It may possibly injure their moral character, while it is sure to gall the temper of those who suffered defeat and humiliation.

There is one class of disputes settled on the battle-field which really has a claim to remembrance, and is entitled to a just share of memorial and honor. These are the battles fought for freedom, the battles which gave a nation life or independence. No ill can attend, no shadow darken, the national joy which they call forth. They are the vindication of a right, and as such are a blessing for the whole human race, not even excluding those who temporarily may appear to have suffered by them. Thus may Switzerland forever celebrate the day when ARNOLD VON WINKELRIED broke at once the ranks of the Austrian men of arms and the fetters of his country. Thus may Italy remember with rejoicings the day which set it free from the Alps to the Adriatic. Thus may we, with fresh thanksgivings, celebrate the day when our fathers gained, by the strength of their arms, our birthright as the youngest among nations.

Battles fought for ambition are nothing but deeds of violence. It were better that they should be forgotten, than recalled and rejoiced at. To revive them by ill-timed festivities is to add fuel to smoldering embers. There are, in the case of the French and Germans, particular reasons why, on both sides, they should abstain from useless defiance and provocation. The war has left so many sore spots that the more wisdom and forbearance that is practiced the better for both sides. On that score we commend the following resolutions of a Democratic association in Darmstadt: "Whereas, the Sedan Festival is contrary to Democratic principles; whereas, it recalls wholesale murders; whereas, festivals of that kind keep up a state of barbarity, the popular meeting held to-day pronounces itself against the Sedan Festival, and pledges to oppose, with all its might, said ceremony."

We do not coincide with the absurd theories of some international societies, which pretend to do away with geographical boundaries, political distinctions, and national characteristics. Such theories of benumbing cosmopolitanism are in a social sense what pantheism is in philosophy and religion. They warp or destroy the attributes of human individuality. Let us by all means have a flag of our own, and let us stand by it and be proud of it. But we deprecate its being used like those pieces of red cloth which, in bull-fights, serve to excite and infuriate the animal. A flag is a sacred emblem. It has a positive and permanent claim upon the reverence and devotion of a nation, but only with proper management can it become entitled to the sympathies and respect of the world.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

QUEBEC, Canada, Sept. 3.—A meeting of the Board of Trade is called for the 8th inst. to discuss the proposed Reciprocity Treaty.

COLORADO NOTES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

MANITOU, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1874.

An elderly gentleman in the show line or museum business applied to me the other day for a bear. He was under the impression that I owned the animal whose strange, eventful history I narrated for THE TIMES last Summer, telling how he was brought all the way from Trinidad in his innocent bruin-fancy by stage and nourished on a bottle, and how he grew in grace and cleverness and developed into the droll and distinguished cub well known as the pet bear of Glen Eyre and Manitou. He now stands guard over the Post Office, and is as much given as ever to candy and crackers. He has almost attained his ursa-majority, and shows some signs of awakening savagery. An incautious visitor stepped on his cracker the other day, and he immediately helped himself to trousers-leg. The next time he will go for the calf. He is especially gracious to the Postmaster's little wife, and the other morning walked into her chamber with the air of one who was sure of a delighted welcome. I was obliged to say to my friend, the zöologist, that I held no property in the famous bear. I had simply been his Boswell, but I freely offered the gentleman a beaver in case he could catch the creature. This industrious pest has lately wrought us much injury, having felled the tallest cottonwood on the place, and he is now engaged in cutting the trunk in two. No one can catch him at his mischief. He does it at odd times. It is "cut and come again." The tree seemed hale and hearty up to the hour of its fall—but now it looks dead enough, and so long and stately, royally shrouded with flowering clematis and wild hop-vines—embalmed in fragrance. All along the Fountain we find marks of the old operations of the beavers—stumps of greater diameter than any trees now standing—but their dams have all been torn away, and they find, for obvious reasons, dam-building no longer practical; yet, like obstinate old Democratic philosophers, they are still stumping over the lost ground, felling trees for very wantonness.

If my enterprising neighbor had proposed to negotiate for a tiger I could hardly have been surprised, seeing that so much of our little place is such a dark, impenetrable jungle. It is nature in its most unregenerate state—a pathless wild, a hopeless labyrinth. We sometimes get lost in it in the morning, and never find our way out till we smell dinner. I have bought me a little hatchet, with which I daily go forth, chopping and to chop—hacking away at small wild cherry-trees, like a very mother of her country. When I have that hatchet in my hand I "dare not tell a lie," even to add to the glory of Manitou, or enhance the value of town lots. I work hard at the clearing and opening up business, but am sorry to say the result is not very apparent to cursory observation. I make sad havoc with my hands and my boots and my clothing. I pull up heaps of brush for somebody to carry away, but no one remarks any particular lightening up in the dense masses of matted shrubbery, interlaced with a thousand wild vines. The gay world goes by to the Springs or the Peak, and takes no notice of my pioneering and pruning—of my efforts toward settlement and civilization; but it is a great thing to be yourself conscious of having done good yeoman's service.

We have gone to housekeeping in an irregular, off-and-on sort of a way, toiling terribly at getting settled, without settled "help," (an almost impossible blessing in this otherwise blessed region,) getting our own meals when practicable, and browsing about at the hotels when we can't make things go—that is, when the butcher proves false and the baker unkind, and the young vender of the lacteal fluid gets clean out of the milk of human kindness and passes by on the other side. The story of our housekeeping and attempts at improving the property would make a curious tragi-comic Summer idyl. Labor here is scarce, shy, capricious, and exasperatingly independent. Money cannot command it, love cannot coax it, woman's art cannot capture it. We have ourselves learned "to labor and to wait." We have done everything possible to lone and desperate women in almost all branches of house carpentry and upholstery. We have hacked and hammered, have painted and polished, puttied and plastered; have made carpets and hangings, have hung up pictures and brackets, and screwed down door-scrapers. We have done marvelous things with cretonne and chintz, we have draped a lounge, wrestling with the unwieldy mattress and boxing fat pillows, and coming out victorious, though somewhat severely "punished." We are not yet through with the twelfth Herculean labor, which is lambrequins manufactured after new and original designs, and mostly without a sewing-machine. This small cottage is great in the window line. It is glazed like a conservatory. We threw everything open to the sun and invited him in, and now we are fighting desperately to keep him out. I am afraid that blinds, shades, and lambrequins will be the death of me, besides bringing ruin on this young house. I have been particularly unlucky in the matter of shades. I purchased two sets of a great house in Chicago. I gave them the exact modest measurements for cottage chambers, but I believe they took me for a female preacher purchasing for a meeting-house, for when the things came to be put up they dragged on the floor about a yard. In color they were also a grievous disappointment. So we were obliged to get new shades in Denver, which are a comfort to our eyes and hearts. By the way, I advise all who come to Colorado to live, to purchase furniture in Denver rather than in Chicago. But if they can at all afford to pay the freight, New-York furniture is by far the most satisfactory, and it comes to hand in the best order. I really think it incumbent on me to specify as more than satisfactory some beautiful and elegant though simple parlor furniture and one chamber set, which we purchased of Baxter, on Broadway, and all the bedding and lounges furnished by Schenck, of Canal street. Perfectly packed, they came the long distance unmarred, while all the Chicago furniture was more or less battered and defaced.

To return to our present tribulations. Another fight is with the cows, with which Colorado abounds. We have put a woven wire fence with stout rustic posts and gates about the land not defended by the creek; but, cut off by the overland route, they come by water, fording the swift Fountain to invade our domain. "From morn to dewy eve" they come, and visit us "by glimpses of the moon." I am more harassed than Miss Betsy Trotwood. Her cry to her housemaid was, "Janet, donkeys!" The cry to me is, "Mamma, cows!" There is one particularly reprehensible and shameless animal, bearing the sign and consequences of her trespasses and sins in the form of a remarkable structure of timber over her forehead and nose, who is most constant, cool, and pertinacious. She does terrible execution in the shrubbery, and never goes forth from our gates under the strong persuasion of shouts and stones without being crowned, like a Druidical priestess, with oak-leaves, or bearing some twenty yards of clematis vines dangling from her horns. We are now putting a solid stone wall about the exposed points on the creek, and if that fails we shall try what virtue there is in a bull-dog.

Improvements on the estate progress rather slowly, especially since I have lamed my wrist in chopping. I am sorry to say that my workmen are not all enthused with that gallant devotion to my interests I could desire, or so profoundly impressed with the importance of my enterprises. They have a touching faith in my Christian patience, and the offer of another job that will not wait is too much for their constancy. They respect me for my ability not only to point to work, but lead the way; but they do not fear me. I can chop like the Commander in Chief of the Continental armies in his youth, but I cannot swear, as late historians aver that he could in his venerable prime, and they do not always treat me like a gentleman with landed property. *Voilà!* I one day sent a man to the Ute Pass for a load of stone for my wall—my cow-proof parapet—and he had almost reached home with it, driving soberly along, intent on his virtuous purpose, when a neighbor of ours—a public-spirited citizen, who is building a large drug store to counteract the effects of the healing waters and dry air and keep patients an indefinite period at Manitou, and who, of course, was in a hurry—approached the poor man with bribery and corruption, and bought out the whole load. So far away from Washington, can such things be?

I have all along had a dim, disagreeable impression that for much that I have had done by strangers in Colorado I have paid exceptionally high prices, and I have lately discovered the secret of it. I am popularly supposed to be that fortune-favored dame the wife of Mr. J. B. Lippincott, the eminent and opulent Philadelphia publisher, and am often charged accordingly. In vain I deny the soft but injurious impeachment. I bear the ills without the solaces of great wealth. This mistake has been the cause of trouble to me for years past, by burdening me with huge rolls of manuscript from ambitious and impecunious young writers, accompanied by touching requests that I would use my influence with my good husband toward speedy publication and handsome remuneration. I half believe an action for damages would stand against J. B. L. But I forbear. Heaven only knows what he has suffered from this same popular fallacy—this fictitious but undivorcible union.

In speaking of the workmen on my domain, I should in justice say that I have one good, reliable old helper—a pleasant, patient, plodding, providential man-of-all-work, who never wearies in well-doing or well-digging, or fails to come to time. He has saved my faith in human nature, and loyally carried out all my whims, smiling grimly the while. I call him my "Man Friday."

Our aristocratic and agreeable bachelor neighbor, "the young man by the name of"—Standish—has taken possession of his stately chateau; his household gods and deer-heads and elk-horns are set up within his halls; his hammocks are hung on the verandas, and his big Newfoundland waves his black banner from the bluff. Mr. Standish has on his lofty and craggy grounds a remarkable rustic stable, very curious and costly and quite beautiful—too beautiful for merely equine and bovine uses. The owner seems to be of the same opinion, for a few mornings ago, being a good Catholic, he had the Bishop perform mass in it—which was a return to first Christian principles. Thus far the finest houses in our pleasant watering place have been built by Englishmen—this residence of Mr. Cecil Standish, Dr. Bell's exquisite stone cottage, and the "Thornton mansion," just completed. The British have taken Colorado anyhow. We cannot build fast enough in Manitou, though all day long the sound of the hammer is heard in the land. And yet the little valley is thronged with "campers." Goodly are the tents of this New-World Israel, and picturesque, but I am sorry to say that some of the dwellers therein are by no means a chosen or a choice people, but lawless, adventurous nomads, acknowledging not even a Territorial form of government, respecting no bounds, knowing no restrictions. their motto being "The whole boundless Continent is ours."

Theft has stolen into our paradise, and frantic drunkenness

> "To *riot* when the sun is down,
> And rob the world of rest."

A mason engaged in reconstructing our cellar complains of missing tools left at his work overnight, taken, perhaps, by a wandering fellow-craftsman—a Free Mason—and night before last we three unprotected females were aroused by a burglarious and nefarious attempt to enter our domicile by the bay-window. There was rashly rude and alarming work made in forcing open the sash. A—— and H—— struck a light after the usual delay in such cases from unaccountable failure of matches, and stepped boldly out onto the balcony, lamp in hand, and, seeing their coolness, the monsters or wretches fled. After that we all went on a tour of inspection through the cottage to see what damage had been done, and possibly to confront and put to confusion more jackals in human form. It was a solemn and imposing procession. We had no fire-arms, but we were not without deadly weapons. I was burdened with the lamp, yet bore in my good right hand a gleaming dagger—an instrument, by the by, with a history, it having once been the cause of my arrest in Italy in the good old days of Austrian and Papal supremacy, when to bear arms without authority, was a grave criminal offense. A—— carried a Corsican stiletto, the gift of our brilliant friend, Mr. S. S. Cox, and as keen as his wit, but so diminutive as to be chiefly terrible by reason of the awful words graven on its shining blade—"*Vendetta*," "*Morte*." H—— brought up the rear, armed with a formidable blue cotton umbrella. Woe to the hapless housebreaker we might encounter! We searched in all possible and impossible hiding-places, in the closets, under tables and lounges, we looked up the chimney, on the pantry shelves, in the clothes basket, but without success; and after refastening the window, we reascended to our chambers, covered with glory and a cold sweat.

We now give warning to all gentlemen of burglarious proclivities, that a good and gallant friend having provided us with a six-shooter, we intend to practice diligently with it, firing promiscuously from our balconies o'nights. I would also especially give notice that I am not Mrs. J. B. Lippincott, and haven't any diamonds, that our silver is plated and our money in the bank, if we haven't overdrawn; that I intend putting alarm-bells to all the windows, and setting the shrubbery full of steel traps; that, in short, it is no use for them to call again at Clematis Cottage, and may be slightly dangerous.

P. S.—Another friend has lent us a brindled bull-terrier—very powerful.

A NEW COAT.

Messrs. Smalpage & Son, of Maddox street, London, have invented a coat which deserves the attention of all driving or yachting men, as well as of the general public. It is adapted to almost any kind of weather, and has been carefully studied out with due reference to the wants of both sexes. The shape, although somewhat resembling that of an "Ulster," is essentially new, and the original idea connected with it is shown in the cape which is worn upon the shoulders. This may be put on or removed at pleasure. Suppose, for instance, you are out for a drive, and the rain comes on. You can button on the cape in a minute, and upon reaching your journey's end you can take it off, wet or muddy as it may perhaps be, and find yourself with a perfectly dry and clean coat still to the good. The cape is waterproof, as indeed the entire garment appears to be. This new article of wearing apparel is quite as well suited to ladies as to men, and is certain to become extremely popular. It can be made up in any material. Messrs. Smalpage have already invented several forms of dress which are great improvements on the old-fashioned style, but they have not produced anything which is so likely to become a permanent addition to the wardrobe of both sexes as this most useful coat with its movable cape.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

WAITING FOR MR. MOULTON'S STATEMENT.

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF THE CASE—WILL PROF. RAYMOND BE SUED FOR SLANDER?—MR. TILTON'S SUIT.

The position of the Beecher-Tilton controversy is still the same as it was after the meeting held in Plymouth Church on Friday evening last. On the day following that meeting, Mr. Moulton published a card, in which he stated that owing to the action of Mr. Beecher's friends in attempting to brand him as a blackmailer, he felt bound in self-defense to publish another statement of the case, in which he would reveal Mr. Beecher's character to the public in a far worse light than that in which it then appeared. This attitude had not been assumed by the advocates of Mr. Beecher's innocence at the time Mr. Moulton's last statement had been published, and on this account he said he had passed over several points which would have materially strengthened the case against him. The tone in which Mr. Moulton was referred to in the report of the Investigating Committee, but more especially the bitter denunciation hurled at him by Mr. Raymond, one of the speakers on that occasion, placed him in a position before the public which not only freed him from any scruples he had before entertained, but rendered it an imperative duty on his part to publish everything which could in any way repair his character by strengthening the case against Mr. Beecher. A week has since elapsed, and yet no statement has appeared, though Mr. Moulton intimated that it would be published immediately. The only delay, he said, would be in having certain letters and documents in his possession lithographed, so as to place the authenticity of these papers beyond dispute. For some days past he has been visiting Gen. Butler, it is believed, for the purpose of procuring his advice and assistance in the matter. Various comments were made yesterday as to the cause of the delay in publishing this statement. There were some who stated that he could fall back upon no other documents than those already given by him, while others asserted that he has in his possession letters from Mr. Beecher which neither Mr. Beecher nor his most devoted adherents could satisfactorily explain. Some of these letters, it is believed, implicate other parties, who have not yet been brought before the public in connection with the scandal; and one of Mr. Moulton's reasons for submitting the matter to Gen. Butler is to avoid legal difficulties in publishing certain statements. Another reason assigned for the delay is that Moulton may have determined to sue Mr. Beecher and some of his friends for slander. It will be remembered that the members of the Investigating Committee seemed to anticipate some such action on his part when they had finished their report. Mr. Cleveland intimated so much on Friday morning last, before it was presented to the church. If Mr. Moulton determines upon entering a civil suit in the matter, it is believed that he will not publish his promised statement. Mr. Tilton's suit against Mr. Beecher will be tried at the October term. Though the answer to Tilton's complaint has not yet been served upon his counsel, there is ample time to do so.

REV. THOMAS K. BEECHER.

HE EXPLAINS HIS LETTER TO MRS. HOOKER AND EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN THE PURITY OF HIS BROTHER, HENRY WARD.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, in a letter to the Elmira *Gazette*, published this afternoon, says, in substance, that his letter to his sister, Mrs. Hooker, was aimed simply to caution and dissuade her from a costly act of fanaticism. It was written without other knowledge of the facts than such as she stated and such as were sincerely believed by her. To avoid controversy, the truth of her allegations was assumed. Since 1854, he has not had two hours' conversation with his honored brother, Henry Ward, and he cannot recall at any time ever having had a discussion with him on the subject of free love, marriage, divorce, the relation of the sexes, or female suffrage. He disclaims, therefore, being a competent witness as to his brother's views on such subjects. The divergences of views between himself and his brother, he thinks, are to his brother's credit and his own discredit, his brother being a believer in the nobility of human nature, and himself believing human nature bad; his brother making haste to go with every popular movement as with a tide obeying a divine guidance—he thinking the same a device of the adversary, and cautioning all against it. Of Henry Ward Beecher's personal truth, purity, honor, and piety he never had for a moment a doubt that was based upon any trustworthy information, and he gratefully put on record the statement that he knows of nothing whatever, past or present, that hinders him from giving to his brother the most implicit, contented, and loving credence; and he concludes with saying that any use of his letter to his sister to his disadvantage is a renewal of the indiscretion, if not dishonorable, acts by which alone it became public property at the first.

A LESSON FOR SENTIMENTALISTS.

From the Nation, Sept. 3.

It would be a pity if the public disgust with what has been going on over in Brooklyn, or public weariness of the pros and cons of the Tilton-Beecher case, should prevent some of its more obvious lessons from being laid to heart. The first thing which strikes one in the letters, "statements," "confessions," and other documents of the parties to the affair, is the extraordinary use made by them of the English language. In their hands it seems almost to lose the character of an instrument for the expression of definite propositions—or, in other words, for the communication by one human being to another of formulated thought—and becomes a mere mode of indicating certain states of feeling, like the noises made by the lower animals. On reading their compositions one has to guess at what they really mean, the only thing certain being that they are either happy or miserable, just as when a dog howls or barks we know that he is either glad or sorry or angry, but cannot well make out what he would like to have us do. They resemble the lower animals, too, very strikingly in the absence from their minds of all gradations of feeling, and of all reserve in their intercourse with each other. They seem to have no more power of pursuing a middle course, of making distinctions and allowances, of adapting their expression to circumstances, than our humble friends of the kennel and stable. They pass from the extreme of violent love and admiration to the fiercest hatred and malignity. Tilton, for instance, will one day call Bowen "a great and good man," and the next denounce him as the Prince of Evil, with no more bashfulness or sense of absurdity than a horse would have in kicking the mate he had just neighed for and run after. They embrace men whose acquaintance they have only just made as if they were friends of their youth, and call people by their Christian name almost at the first interview, so that you can infer nothing from their language as to the real length or nature of their relations with anybody. Mr. Beecher addresses Moulton, who was an avowed "heathen," and a Butlerite heathen to boot—and whom he *knew*, in the sense in which the word is ordinarily used, only very slightly—in terms of affection which leave him (Mr. Beecher) absolutely no means of describing his feelings toward a lifelong, trusted, and dearly-loved associate belonging to his own church. The separation between religion and morality in the minds of many Sentimentalists, which often seems so shocking to outsiders, and of which this Brooklyn case furnishes so many examples, is often only apparent, and the appearance of it is due to their loose way of talking. Their extravagance of speech often leads people to infer that they hold opinions and cherish feelings which they really do not profess, and if questioned closely would not pretend to profess. They, therefore, often seem hypocrites when they really are not. Much of their religious phraseology, for instance, taken coldly and literally, ought to indicate an abiding sense of God's presence, which should keep them from the grosser forms of wrong-doing at least; but we see them use this phraseology one minute with great unction, and tell bare-faced lies the very next; and it in reality indicates merely a mushy, spasmodic, and for the most part feeble desire to be better men and women than they are. It is, in short, an expression of moods rather than of purposes, and they resort to it somewhat as an Italian takes up a violin, as a vent for feeling.

The most curious and illustrative phenomenon in their recent history has undoubtedly been the rise of Woodhull into prominence, and, with some of them, even into influence. This woman, before her appearance on the surface, had been the keeper of a disreputable house and a fortune-teller in Chicago. Under ordinary circumstances, she would have been received in New-York nowhere out of Greene street, but when she came on here she found the Sentimentalists in a state of mind that made her rise into eminence among a portion of them easy and rapid, and finally enabled her to secure the services of a Sentimentalist editor as a biographer, and actually gave her, in the eyes of some of them, the position of a martyr, even though they did not share what they called her "opinions." It was in this character that she, we have been informed, came near getting an invitation to unpack her stock of "truths" before the Boston Radical Club. This state of mind was the direct result of a false analogy, a species of error which is constantly bringing sentimentalism to grief. The imaginations of most of them were profoundly impressed by the anti-slavery agitation, especially by the contrast offered by its brilliant and dramatic close to its arduous and unpromising beginning. Now, the most striking thing in its history, as well as in the history of two other great movements—Christianity and the Reformation—was that doctrines which were first preached by a small body of reviled and persecuted men, and held in detestation by what is called the respectable portion of society, finally convulsed the State, and triumphed over all opposition. The reasons of this success in all the three cases are, of course, to be found in the character of the doctrines and in the social and political conditions in which they made their appearance. The early insignificance of the Apostles, and the contempt and hostility with which they were at first received, are only secondary incidents, which account for nothing, explain nothing, and offer no materials for predicting the final results. The vast majority of strange doctrines preached by odious men have vanished from the world without leaving a trace on the surface of human affairs; and one needed neither great learning nor ability, nor anything but a stock of plain common sense, to see that when a strumpet began to preach fornication as an instrument of social regeneration, the disgust of the public indicated, not that she might turn out to be a Luther or Savonarola or Garrison in disguise, but that she would probably and deservedly be put in jail for indecency. The Sentimentalists, however, had not as much common sense as the occasion called for, and were rather startled by her appearance, and some of them began to ponder her dirty gospel with amazing seriousness. She took rank among the reformers, and made her way in this city into a not very savory locality, described by the reporters of the Brooklyn case by the term "inner suffrage circles," and actually got a nomination for the Presidency from the more crazy ones before her downfall. For a while all went on swimmingly. She used the proper reform phraseology, and seemed to be thoroughly in earnest, and was heartily persecuted by society. Hotels would not receive her, she could not hire a house, and no decent man would preside at her lectures. This, combined with the fact that she wanted to "emancipate" somebody, was opposed to "bonds," and was waging war against long-established usages, was all that was needed in a good many Sentimentalist eyes to entitle her to a respectful hearing. She ought not, they thought, to be "crushed" or "choked down." It was best that she should be allowed to utter what was in her. At this point another Sentimentalist illusion came to her aid—viz., that propositions which people do not want to listen to are probably "truths," and the more precious because "unpopular truths." Let any earnest body begin saying things which people find unpleasant, and his wares are at once put in the same category with Kepler's laws or Harvey's discovery, without any examination of their quality or composition. So Woodhull found herself for a while peddling goods which some people thought were "truths," and others thought might be "truths," and accordingly ought to be handled reverently. She was to be listened to, also, in the interest of liberty, which, according to many Sentimentalists, is a good in itself, and not a means toward the attainment of good. Any sort of antics which show you are "free" are valuable, and ought not to be repressed.

The whole affair from first to last is a most impressive reminder of the value of reasonableness and sober-mindedness; of, in short, the necessity of cultivating, not the faculties we possess in common with the brutes, but those which differentiate us from the brutes. The family, the church, and the state are all best saved and defended, not by animal credulity, illogicality, impulsiveness, recklessness, but by human perception, discrimination, and forethought. The enthusiasm of the Puritans founded States, changed forms of government, and influenced the destiny of mankind, while the enthusiasm of an Irish clan usually produces nothing more lasting than a riot. The first duty of everybody is to cultivate habits of accurate speech and of sober discrimination, of honest respect for facts, and of reverence for the efforts heretofore made by the race to which he belongs toward right living.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Yesterday evening's programme at the Central Park Garden was wholly made up of works by Mendelssohn. There was a very large audience, and its appreciation of the music and of its interpretation was shown not merely by its presence, but by its close attention, its judicious applause, and its unwillingness to depart until the last note had sounded. The selections, though among the most familiar of the Mendelssohn répertoire, were felicitous, and the performance was one of unimpeachable taste and precision. The octet, which Mr. Thomas' men have often executed in the concert-room, was rendered with a degree of finish akin to that exacted of a soloist, and the third symphony ("The Scotch Symphony") was given with as much eloquence in the matter of tone as delicacy in the handling of the elaborate passages. A splendid delivery of the music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream"—the fairy-like scherzo of which the band deals with as easily as with the broader measures of the "Wedding March"—brought the evening to a close.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

Although the brisk performance of "La Timbale d'Argent," at the Lyceum Theatre, and the showy stage-setting of the opera, warranted a belief that, in spite of its demerits, it would have a prosperous "run," a change of bill may be looked for toward Wednesday evening next. The rehearsals of "La Princesse de Trébizonde" are now progressing, and it is hoped that this work—one of Offenbach's brightest, and his newest, so far as this country is concerned—will be in readiness in a few nights. Meanwhile, "La Timbale" will be sung, a slight *variante* being introduced in the representation of Monday, and in the subsequent recitals, by the assignment of Mlle. Minelli's rôle to Mlle. Aimée, and *vice versa*. The company of the Lyceum—the strongest assembled for some years—has been strengthened, with a view, we learn, to the production of several quite unfamiliar operas, by the engagement of M. De Quercy, a tenor, and Mlle. Caroline Guffroy. Mlle. Guffroy ranks high in Paris, and by her accession to the troupe of Messrs. Chizzola & Grau American audiences gain an actress whose humor, *finesse*, and experience will be appreciated at once.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

The San Francisco Minstrels gave their first entertainment in their new hall last evening. A brief reference to the beauties of their fresh abode appeared in these columns yesterday morning; last night the bright little auditorium was brighter than ever, for it was crowded by an assemblage whose attire was as gay as its temper. That this was of the gayest may be inferred from the fact that Messrs. Birch, Wambold & Backus were once more united. So strong a combination for the diffusion of merriment is rarely found. It was as effective as ever yesternight, and the willingness with which its mandates were obeyed showed clearly that people are still desirous of being amused. The programme does not require a lengthened review. It was of the habitual order, and embraced the introductory series of sentimental and comic songs; the regular dance; the burlesque opera, with a sable prima donna, and the final and uproarious farce. Everything passed off smoothly, and the hilarity of the audience, not often hushed, became particularly loud when Messrs. Birch and Backus appeared in the scene called "Parlor Theatricals." The final piece was "Life Up Town," the *crème de la crème* of the troupe figuring in it.

OBITUARY.

MME. AGATHA STATES.

Mme. Agatha States, a well-known prima donna, died on the evening of the 2d inst., at No. 467 West Fourth street, aged thirty-three. She leaves a son and a daughter, who are aged respectively thirteen and eight years. Mrs. States' remains will be interred this morning in Calvary Cemetery. She was born in Dublin. Her maiden name was Gaynor. She accompanied her parents to San Francisco at an early age, and, after marrying Mr. States, completed her musical education in Italy, where she acquired stage experience before singing elsewhere in Europe and in this country. After her last appearance in New-York, a few years ago, she led a traveling opera troupe, throughout the States, and subsequently went to South America and Australia. While in the latter country she married Signor Orlandini, a member of her company, and returned to San Francisco early in July. Journeying thence to New-York, she caught a violent cold; this resulted in pleurisy, which proved fatal. The deceased lady was gifted with a very powerful voice. She was not a songstress of extraordinary merit.

A BOAT TOWED BY A KITE.

A novel experiment was made on Wednesday, by Mr. John T. Lacey, of Bridgeport, Conn., who successfully navigated a boat across the sound by means of a kite. The boat was a twelve-foot row-boat, and the kite to which it was attached, was ten feet high by eight feet wide. At 2 o'clock P. M. the start was made from Sea Side Park, the wind blowing north-west at the time. The destination was Port Jefferson, Long Island, a distance of twenty-two miles, which was reached in three and a quarter hours. Six hundred feet of cord was let out with the kite, and the boat to which it was fastened beat a sailboat which started with it.

LOCAL POLITICS.

PREPARING FOR THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

MEETING OF THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE—THE LIBERALS—REPUBLICAN NOTES.

Pursuant to adjournment the Tammany General Committee held its first meeting last night since the commencement of the Summer season. On motion of John Kelly Augustus Schell was elected Chairman, in place of John W. Chanler, who was absent. Mr. Kelly then said that the Democratic Convention had been called to meet on the 16th inst at Syracuse. He requested the Secretary to read the form of the call for Assembly District conventions, issued last year, which is in conformity with the directions of the State Committee of 1870, in pursuance of a resolution offered by Samuel J. Tilden. This call extends an invitation to both Democrats and Liberals. As provided in the call read, the primaries for the Assembly conventions are to be held without any notification by the General or other committees, but it was suggested, and generally understood, at the meeting last night that they should and would be held on Tuesday, the 8th inst., between the hours of 7:30 and 8 o'clock P. M. After the reading of the call Senator Fox moved that the meeting adjourn, subject to the call of the Chair, and an adjournment soon after took place. The proceedings were of short duration, lasting not more than twenty minutes. There was a large attendance, however, and the prospects of the coming campaign and the probable nominees were earnestly discussed before the meeting.

Ex-School Commissioner Samuel A. Lewis, Senator Fox, Ex-Police Justice Hogan, and others, engaged in an earnest discussion concerning the reported fusion between the Apollo Hall Democracy and the disaffected Tammanyites, under the leadership of Ex-Sheriff Brennan, Nelson J. Waterbury, and others, and their probable influence on the election. Messrs. Kelly and Jno. W. Chanler appeared to be the most popular candidates for the Mayoralty.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the season of the Liberal Republican General Committee was held last night at No. 453 Fourth avenue, with Mr. Thos. E. Stewart in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. Geo. M. Mitchell, of the Thirteenth District, said that in view of the near approach of the State Convention of the Liberal Republican Party, it would be fitting to submit for its guidance the following platform and resolutions:

We, the Liberal Republicans of New-York, do hereby repeat and affirm the following principles: first, simplicity of government, and purity, economy, and vigor in its administration; second, a civil service, honestly independent of factions; third, restriction of State power to the protection of life, person, and property, freedom of individual competition and protection against chartered monopolies and class legislation; fourth, a specie currency and its earliest possible resumption; fifth, the payment of the national indebtedness in coin, according to the pledged faith of the nation; sixth, a direct vote for the President and Vice President by the people and the one-term principle; seventh, the right of local self-government and resistance to encroachment upon the rights of the States and of State legislation upon municipal rights; eighth, a system of general taxation sufficient only for the annual expenses and the State expenditure of the Government, together with such a system of Customs as the people, in their Congressional districts through their representatives in Congress, shall choose.

Resolved, That we denounce the dangerous invasion of the freedom of the press by the Poland gag law, which creates and extends to a local court of the District of Columbia a jurisdiction over the persons of the editors and conductors of newspapers in the United States whereby, through a construction of law, they may be arraigned before courts and tried by juries not "of the State or district wherein" the imputed crime was actually committed, and in violation of the meaning and spirit of the sixth article of the amendments to the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the necessity of engrafting the one-term principle upon the Constitution of the United States becomes more apparent as the clamor for a third term for Gen. Grant increases; and we believe that the refusal of a third term by Washington having been invested by the people, in the presence of his venerated memory, with all the authority of a constitutional inhibition, to strive for it would be presumptuous, no matter by whom, and to attain it would be dangerous, no matter when.

It was moved and seconded that these principles and resolutions be adopted by the committee and submitted to the State Convention. Before the motion was put, however, a gentleman called upon Col. Conkling, of the Seventh District, for a set of resolutions which had been prepared by him several weeks since. Col. Conkling replied that he had indeed prepared resolutions, and had brought them to the meeting, but since Mr. Mitchell's views had been expressed in the platform just presented, it was scarcely worth while for him to bring his own argument forward. They were almost identically the same, he was glad to say. Nevertheless, it was moved that the Colonel be requested to read his resolutions, which was done. It was then moved and carried that both sets of resolutions be submitted to the convention.

No other business of importance coming before the committee, the meeting adjourned to make room for a meeting of the delegates to the convention, which entered upon its duties with closed doors.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Sixth Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening, at No. 384 Grand street, Mr. Robert Moore presiding. The Committee on Membership presented a report embracing a recommendation to election of forty-five names proposed at the last meeting. The report was adopted, and the names ordered to be placed upon the roll. A special committee of five, appointed to investigate the case of Mr. John Dusenbery, who was charged with having violated his pledge of membership, in belonging to a hostile organization and assisting at the Liberal Republican Convention that openly opposed the election of Gov. Dix, reported that it had undertaken to investigate the charges, but did not find them specific enough for trial. Under these circumstances the committee deemed it advisable to refer them back to the general body.

Mr. Ellis believed that the committee had acted in good faith, but did not seem, from their report, to be well acquainted with their responsibilities toward the association in the matter. The charges he believed entirely specific and thorough.

Mr. Smith moved that the charges be revised and amended to the satisfaction of the committee; and his motion was carried, Mr. Ellis volunteering to prefer direct charges against Dusenbery. It was then moved and carried to discharge the committee for neglect of duty, and appoint a new one in its place.

Mr. Smith offered a preamble and resolutions that in consequence of the late destroying of the signature roll of the association by the Committee on Revision, appointed by the Republican Central Committee, the Secretary be authorized to make out a new roll for the members to sign, and that a special meeting be called for the purpose of signing. After receiving a large number of propositions for membership, the association adjourned.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

The Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association, Wm. Ballamy presiding, held a regular meeting last night, and in addition to the transaction of the usual routine business, a number of members were proposed for the roll of membership, and measures discussed to effect a reorganization for the Fall campaign. Measures were also proposed to bring out a full vote for the Republican primaries for the election of delegates to the Republican State Convention at Utica.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF NEW-YORK.

The Republican Club of New-York met last evening in their rooms, No. 39 Union square, Mr. Wm. H. Gedney, President, in the chair. The club enrolled several new members and arranged to cooperate with the Republican General Committee and the Assembly District Associations in the coming campaign.

REPORTED FAILURE OF LUMBER DEALERS.

The Troy *Times* of Thursday evening says: "We learn through several lumbermen that Biglen & Co., heavy timber dealers of Newburg, have been compelled to suspend. They are the largest dealers in this section and owe several Troy and West Troy lumber merchants. They are indebted to one West Trojan in the sum of $80,000. The suspension has been caused by the failure of Comptroller Green of the City of New-York to pay bills to the amount of $200,000, audited and found correct. The firm has asked for an extension of time on all debts for fifteen months, and West Troy dealers are confident of getting their money at some future time."

COMPLICATIONS IN HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

The Hudson county Board of Freeholders held a very exciting meeting yesterday afternoon. Charges of fraud and corruption were made. A communication was received from Acting Director Young in which he stated that he had refused to sign warrants for the payment of the claims of McCann & Co., dealers in potatoes, vegetables, &c., at Washington market, for goods furnished by them, because that the prices charged were thirty-five and forty per cent. higher than the market rates. He also stated that he had been grossly insulted by one of the members of the firm who offered him a bribe to sign the warrants. The communication created an intense sensation, which was increased when several proposals to furnish 250 barrels of flour were opened and read. It was then discovered that the committee had advertised for proposals to furnish a certain brand of which one firm has the monopoly, and there could therefore be no competition. It has further discovered that the committee had not included proposals for tea, coffee, and sugar, as they had been instructed to do. All the proposals were rejected after a warm and bitter debate, in which charges and countercharges of fraud were freely made. The next cause of contention, and one that has existed since the organization of the present board, was the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Buildings. The friends of Charles W. Allen, the present incumbent, fought hard to have him retained, but they were finally overpowered, and Thomas Byrnes was appointed.

BASE-BALL.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JOHN RADCLIFFE, OF THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB—THE EVIDENCE TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The charges of selling out a game of base-ball, played between the Philadelphia and Chicago Clubs, at the Lake City, on July 15, which have been undergoing investigation before a committee of the stockholders here, and upon which there has been a partial report made, has been investigated by your correspondent. The work of the committee has been done secretly, and no access was allowed to the documents until to-day. Mr. William McLean, of this city, made an affidavit on Aug. 20, in which he charges John Radcliffe, a member of the nine, with approaching him, at the Clifton Hotel, in Chicago, and telling him (McLean) that he had $350 upon the game, which he gave to his brother to bet for him in Philadelphia against the Philadelphia Club, stating at the same time that it was all the money he had, and that he would give McLean one-half if he would give decisions in favor of the White Stockings. Radcliffe, it is alleged, also stated that there were three or four others in with him. He named Cummings, Hicks, Craver, and Mack. McLean in the affidavit says: "I told him I would have nothing to do with it, and I said I would umpire the game the same as I had done all others. He said they were all together, and that Cummings would put the balls over the bat. During the game I saw Craver go to Zettlein and tell him that the Chicagos had things all their own way, and that if they could not win this game they could not win anything. I also saw Craver drop and fumble several balls, apparently purposely. Hicks did not throw to second as he should, and allowed players to steal bases." McLean swears that he also heard Hicks say to Cuthbert, "If you can show me any man that is wrong I will give you $25."

On the other hand, the accused, Radcliffe, made a sworn statement before the committee, in which he denies in toto the charges made against him, and states positively that he did not approach McLean. He also states that he did not inform him that his brother had $350 bet upon the game, and says he was disappointed that his club did not win the game. He denies that such conversation took place.

Radcliffe's affidavit is backed by one made by his brother, in which he says he did not let up upon this game. The pool room was visited, and it was found that Radcliffe's brother had not bought any pools himself, although he might have done so through a "dummy." The other players charged also made affidavits that the charges made against them were false. All the meetings of the committee were private, but it was learned that that body was split up so badly as to preclude the possibility of a fair report being made. W. W. Dougherty and John McCormick reported that they considered the charges true, and recommended Radcliffe's immediate suspension from the club. This report also cleared the Directors from bad management, and not giving the players proper training.

Another report was submitted from W. H. Redheffer and C. E. Robbins, stating that they could find nothing in the charges which would warrant the expulsion of the players named, and that upon the testimony given the charges were not sustained. The fifth member of the committee stated that he could not form an opinion from the complex nature of things, and was in favor of leaving the matter to the club, which would result in a disastrous state of affairs.

The committee are holding daily informal meetings and examining witnesses. The final decision is awaited with great anxiety, and will be of great interest to the base-ball profession at large, since all the players charged in the case have been engaged in different clubs in the country for next season, and should the charges be found true, they will be expelled from the profession for all time to come, which will seriously interfere with the arrangement of the clubs.

THE TOURNAMENT AT ONEIDA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The base-ball tournament which commenced here on Monday last terminated to-day. It was a complete success in every way, and was well attended by people from all parts of the State. The first prize of $400 was won by the Flyaways of New-York, and the second, $200, by the Nassaus of Brooklyn, while the Kuklux, the home club, took $100, the third prize.

THE STATEN ISLANDERS DEFEATED BY THE RED STOCKINGS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13.—At a match game of base-ball yesterday between the Red Stockings and the Staten Islanders, the Red Stockings won by a score of 12 to 4.

THE ONEIDA TOURNAMENT—THE FIRST PRIZE AWARDED TO THE FLYAWAYS.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The Oneida base-ball tournament closed to-day. The following are the clubs winning the prizes: The Flyaways won the first prize, the Nassaus won the second, and the Kuklux beat the Chelseas, winning the third prize. The Flyaways will return home at 7 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AN OLD ABUSE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your article in to-day's issue upon the bad condition of our streets, and more particularly Seventh avenue; but I fail to find any mention of the various incumbrances that line both sides of Seventh avenue from Fourteenth street to Central Park any time after 6 o'clock in the evening. Carts, wagons, &c., are generally two deep, leaving hardly room for a light wagon to pass between them and the railroad track. The pavement is generally good close to the curbstone, but always obstructed. Is there no law to prevent the occupancy of our streets.

Yours, &c.,

EDWIN LORD.

NO. 111 EIGHTH AVENUE, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1874.

A NEW DANGER TO PUBLIC MEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It appears that a new danger threatens our public men. If a gentleman of any prominence writes upon a subject of public interest to a number of private individuals, his letter is at once offered for sale in all the newspaper offices in the country. Ex-Secretary McCulloch recently addressed a letter on the currency to a number of well-known gentlemen in this city. Straightway it was hawked about all the newspaper offices in the country, by one of this number, as a Cheap John hawks about his wares at a fair. Is the Ex-Secretary aware of the use made of his letter? What do the associates of our new "Cheap John" think of his conduct?

DECENCY.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 31, 1874.

THE TORRINO INQUEST.

Yesterday evening Coroner Whitehill resumed the Torrino inquest, in the Sixth Sub-precinct Station-house, Brooklyn, but no evidence was adduced to connect any of the parties arrested with the murder. The persons examined were Hollywood, one of the suspected parties, who gave an account of his whereabouts on the day of the murder; Mr. and Mrs. John Duffett, keepers of the saloon at the corner of Harrison street and Flushing avenue, which was visited by Torrino on the evening of the murder, and Dr. Cracmer, who examined the body.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Surf Hotel, Fire Island.
Open for guests until Sept. 15.
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. [illegible] a box.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1816.
We have no branch offices.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder has never had a rival as an annihilator of insects and bugs.

Henry S. Nash has abandoned No. 44 West 23d st. His address is No. 52 Stevens Building, 27th st.

Tourists Should Obtain Landberg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

AMERMAN—WRIGHT.—At Newtown, Thursday evening, Sept. 3, by Rev. J. P. Knox, J. WALTER AMERMAN, of Brooklyn, to Miss JULIA WORTHINGTON WRIGHT, daughter of the late J. C. Wright, M. D., of Newtown, Long Island.

BATES—BAMBER.—In this City, (Morrisania,) Thursday, Sept. 3, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. Albert S. Hull, EDWARD A. BATES and JOSEPHINE BAMBER, all of New-York. No cards.

RICHTER—McCOLLUM.—On Sept. 2, by Rev. M. Nolan, CHAS. J. RICHTER to LOUISE A., youngest daughter of John McCollum, all of this City.

DIED.

BACON.—At Middletown, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1874, WILLIAM W. BACON, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 3 o'clock on Friday, Sept. 4, from his late residence.

☞ New-Haven and Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

DAVIES.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, LOUISA P. DAVIES, second daughter of John and Maria Davies.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 2:30 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Judson H. Calkin, No. 137 Noble st., Greenpoint.

DIETZ.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1874, CHARLES H. DIETZ.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 4 o'clock on Friday, Sept. 4, from his late residence, Stapleton, Staten Island. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery Saturday, Sept. 5.

DRAKE.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, 2d inst., JULIA A., wife of Dr. Lewis Drake, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Joseph W. Martin, are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, on Saturday, 5th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 12 M. and 1 P. M.

ENGLEHART.—On Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1874, KATE WHITE, wife of Jacob L. Englehart, and niece of Jonas Heller.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, Sept. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 65 West 46th st.

☞ San Francisco and Portland (Oregon) papers please copy.

FERGUSON.—At Stamford, Sept. 1, JOHN FERGUSON, formerly of this City, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Stamford, on Friday, 4th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 12 M. and 1 P. M. train from New-York.

HARDING.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, WILLIAM HARDING, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Sept. 4, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 108 East 11th st.

HAVILAND.—At Millbrook, N. Y., Eighth month, 31st, of congestion of brain, ALFRED TREDWAY, youngest son of Barclay and Susan T. Haviland, in the 20th year of his age.

IRELAND.—At Richfield Springs, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, ANNE S., relict of Wm. B. Ireland.

The funeral will take place from her late residence at Richfield.

MESEROLE.—In Brooklyn, Sept. 3, 1874, ELEANOR, daughter of Jeremiah V. and Annie S. Meserole, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 226 Gates av.

MINER.—In Indianapolis, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, FRANK McWHORTER, second son of Francis S. and the late Mary J. Miner, of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, from his father's residence, No. 243 West 24th st., on this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

PITKIN.—At Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 2, JOHN R. PITKIN, (late of Woodhaven, Long Island,) in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. G. L. Owen, Woodhaven, Long Island, on Saturday, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RENVILLE.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, SARAH JANE, third daughter of the late Thomas N. H. Renville.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SWINTON.—At Hohokus, N. J., Sept. 2, MARY LOUISA, wife of Alfred Swinton, and daughter of Wm. H. and Eliza Demarest, of Jersey City, aged 43 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from Paramus Church, on Saturday Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Hohokus Station on arrival of the 10:45 A. M. train from Chambers st.

WARD.—In Baltimore, Md., Sunday, Aug. 30, 1874, PHILIP G. W. WARD, brother of Capt. Thomas Ward, United States Army, in the 31st year of his age.

WILMERDING.—At Vevay, Switzerland, Aug. 8, ELEANOR EARL, relict of Wm. E. Wilmerding, and daughter of the late Thomas Lawrence.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th st. and 6th av., on Friday morning, Sept. 4, at 10:30 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1776 1876

INTERNATIONAL

EXHIBITION.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES
CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

In accordance with the several Acts of the Congress of the United States, providing for the celebration of the

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

of American Independence, there will be held in FAIRMOUNT PARK, Philadelphia, in the year 1876, an

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine.

The Exhibition will be opened on the 19th of April and closed on the 19th of October.

APPPLICATIONS FOR SPACE.

To secure space for exhibits in the Buildings or the Park, early application should be made. The necessary forms for application, together with the Regulations for Exhibitors and needed information, will be forwarded on application to the Office of the Centennial Commission.

A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.

J. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

FINE DIAMONDS.

We have on exhibition and for sale, the largest pair of FINE DIAMONDS in this country. They are exactly alike in size, weight, and shape, white and without fault of any kind, and weigh, together, nearly twenty-four carats. We have also one of the largest and finest collections of DIAMOND SOLITAIRES ever offered in this market, and no one should buy till they have examined our stock. HOWARD & CO.,
No. 222 5th avenue, New-York.

A HOUSE AS A FREE GIFT TO EVERY sixty-fourth purchaser of a lot in Garden City Park.—648 lots, from $150 to $300 each, payable $5 or $10 monthly, (without interest,) and ten two-story dwellings now being erected, to be distributed by drawings on next Christmas Eve among those who have purchased the lots. No extra cost. No chance to lose, but ten chances to receive a present of a dwelling. Come at 9 o'clock any morning and accompany the agent to see the property free of expense. Free excursion every Sunday by special train at 9:30 A. M., returning at 12:15 noon. All lots are good, but choice of location can be had by applying at once. Maps and free tickets at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York. Inclose stamp for map.

A. T. STEWART'S GARDEN CITY.—A special Sunday train on the Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad will leave 34th st., East River, at 11:45 A. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 M. for Garden City and Hempstead, stopping at Flushing Central Junction only. Returning, will leave Hempstead at 3 P. M. and Garden City at 3:05 P. M.

This will give persons who wish to visit A. T. Stewart's Garden City a chance to do so and spend two and a half hours there.

The above takes effect Sunday, Aug. 30, 1874, and will be continued until further notice.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland and Chronic Affections (incurable by general practitioners). A sixty page 12mo. pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, will be sent free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Letters from restored patients pronounced incurable.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after FRIDAY, Sept. 4, 1874, the 3:30 and the 5:30 P. M. trips will be taken off.

Also, the 2:45 P. M. trip from Twenty-fourth Street Pier.

Other changes will be made on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 5, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday, at 6:30 A. M.; on Wednesday, at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M.; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday, at 10 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 183 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IS HE HONEST?—READ HIS CHARACTER IN his face. The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, a first-class $3 magazine, sent three months on trial at 50 cents by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

DYSPEPSIA.

In its relation to the liver and digestive organs. Dr. SPRENG, member of the New-York Academy of Medicine, devotes his special attention to liver and digestive diseases. Pamphlet mailed for [illegible] Address the author, [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Sept. E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of D. Gale, Esq., Referee, the four-story and basement Ohio stone house and lot, 20 by 100.5, on the north side of Fifty-fifth street, 80 feet east of Lexington avenue, to Kate A. Peck, plaintiff in the legal action, for $19,900.

James M. Miller adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the east side of Fifth avenue, 5.8 feet south of Eighty-sixth street, to Oct. 6; and also withdrew from sale the premises known as No. 8 Spring street.

Dingee, Porter & Co. adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the north-east corner of Ninth avenue and Fifteenth street, to Oct. 1.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White were restrained by injunction from selling the house and lot No. 144 West Twenty-third street, which was noted to be sold by order of executor of the late Clementina Ruthven.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale under the direction of R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of the two houses and lots, together 41-10 by 9.4, on the east side of Tenth avenue, 33.7 feet north of Thirty-second street. Also, similar sale under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone house and lot, 20 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-ninth street, 85 feet east of Fourth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALE—THURSDAY, SEPT. 3.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story and basement Ohio stone house and lot, 20x100.5, on the north side of 55th st., 80 feet east of Lexington avenue	$19,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Sept. 2.

James st., w. s., between Cherry and Batavia sts., 25x100, except such part as has been taken for opening New Chambers st.	$18,014
28th st., No. 434, West, s. s., 444.6 ft. west of 9th av., 20x98.9	6,000
Same property	6,200
35th st., n. s., 311 ft. east of 9th av., 19.6x98.9	8,350
43d st., s. s., 80 ft. east of 3d av., 25x100.5	8,000
64th st., n. s., 110 ft. east of Madison av., 20x100.5	35,000
85th st., n. s., 84.3 ft. west of Lexington av., 16.11x102.2	19,000
87th st., s. s., 96 ft. east of 1st av., 110x100.8	24,000
112th st., n. s., 226.4 ft. west of Avenue A, 41.8x100.11; 111th st., n. s., 220.11 ft. west of Avenue A, 19.5x100.11	52,000
133d st., s. s., 400 ft. west 6th av., old line, 25x99.11	4,000
144th st., n. s., 75 ft. east of Whitlock av., 25x100, Springhurst	450
146th st., s. s., 75 ft. east of Whitlock av., 25x100, Springhurst	450
Avenue A, e. s., 200 ft. south of 3d st., 25x131.3, Fordham	300
Avenue A, e. s., 225 feet south of 3d st., 25x132, Fordham	300
Fordham av. and Cedar st., and Lafayette av. and Locust av., 3 90-100 acres, Upper Morrisania	65,000
1st av., w. s., 233 ft. north of 14th st., 20x79	17,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, Nos. 1,266 and 1,268, 9 7-12 years, ranging per year from	$4,500 to $6,500
3d av., No. 292, 8 years, ranging per year from	$1,400 to $1,750
8th av., No. 724, north-east corner 45th st., 4 years, per year	3,00

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOMER MORGAN

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING LIST OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE:

East 19th st., near Broadway, 25 feet front, 4 stories.
West 30th st., near Broadway, 20 feet front, 4 stories.
West 38th st., near 5th av., 24 feet front, 4 stories.
East 44th st., near Madison av., 18 feet front, 4 stories.
West 51st st., near 6th av., 20 feet front, 4 stories.
West 51st st., near 5th av., first-class, leasehold.
West 52d st., near 5th av., 23.6 feet front, 4 stories.
West 54th st., near 5th av., 25 feet front, 4 stories.
West 56th st., near 5th av., 25 feet front, 4 stories.
Nos. 318 and 320 West 58th st., between 8th and 9th avs.
Nos. 744 and 746 5th av., first-class houses.
5th av., near 44th st., corner house and stable; house 28 feet front.

For permits and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

MADISON SQUARE.

A first-class four-story brown-stone house for sale in 24th st., east of Madison square, 25x68 feet; well built, thoroughly overhauled, and now in perfect order. Can be bought for less than $40,000.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

A VERY CHEAP HOUSE—NO. 144 WEST 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be bought at a much lower figure than it has been estimated to be worth; it is 21x50 feet, and has a two-story back building, and in perfect repair.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

NOS. 744 AND 746 5TH AV., AT GRAND ENtrance into Central Park, new, superbly-built, finished, and planned 21 and 27-foot four-story high-stoop stone dwellings, with elegant dining-room extensions. For sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

NEW TWENTY-FOURTH WARD. SEDGWICK AND RIDGE AVS. AND 205TH ST.—Five elevated, well-graded, beautifully-located small plots, with magnificent views, and in neighborhood of residences of Gustav Schwab, L. G. Morris, and W. B. Ogden. For sale by HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE WITH lot, 18.6x102 feet, No. 110 East 80th st., near 4th av.; newly painted throughout and in excellent condition. Inquire on the premises, or of TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman st.

BROADWAY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER HOUSTON st.—Plot 50x100 feet; to lease for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A BARGAIN.—THREE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWNstone high-stoop dwellings; all hard wood; on West 82d st., between [illegible]th av. and Boulevard. See bills on premises; $25,000; two others, $20,000 each.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$3.500 WILL BUY (LITTLE CASH REquired) two-story high-stoop sub-cellar seven room house, gas, water, heater, marble mantels, &c.; near ferries. Apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 138 Broadway, Williamsburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG Island.—On South-side Railroad, only seven miles, or thirty-five minutes from Williamsburg Ferry; this beautiful village offers great inducements for private residence; perfectly healthy and restricted against all nuisances. Neat cottage homes and eligible lots for sale on most favorable terms. O. B. FOWLER, Agent, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, LONG ISLAND CITY.—Two houses, twelve rooms each; ground 50x200; one cottage, ten rooms; ground 100x100; choice location; terms most reasonable. For description and particulars, apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against ANDREW SPENCE, and Margaret M. W., his wife; James F. Genl, Stephen C. Williams, Stephen Wellstood, John J. Ferdon, Joseph D. West, and John H. Holt, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein appointed, will sell at public auction, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, opposite the Harlem Railroad Depot, in the Twenty-third Ward, of the City of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the late Town of Morrisania, now the 23d Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, designated on a certain map, entitled "Map of Inwood, Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, Westchester County, and State of New-York," dated June 1st, 1868, made by R. Rose, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, by the numbers 359 (three hundred and fifty-nine) and 360, (three hundred and sixty,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southerly corner of said lot, number 359, as laid down on said map, on the westerly side of Inwood avenue, which is distant one hundred and seventy-three feet northerly from an angle in Inwood avenue; thence running northwardly at right angles to Inwood avenue two hundred and five (205) feet to Cromwell or Doughty's Brook; thence northwardly along said brook as the same winds and turns to the southerly side of High Bridge street as laid down on said map; thence north-eastwardly along the line of High Bridge street, twenty-three feet to Inwood avenue; thence southwardly along Inwood avenue, five hundred and five feet, to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated Aug. 31, 1874.
J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.
GIFFORD AND BROWN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, White Plains, N. Y.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine st., New-York, WILL POSITIVELY SELL AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, 1874, at 2 P. M., on the premises, the attractive residence of Julius Molter, Esq., at East Orange, N. J.; also, several choice building plots. This property is handsomely located within four minutes' walk from Watsessing Station, and three-fourths the mile from Brick Church Station, on Marcy av. and Prospect st., which is lined with fine improvements, is macadamized, and lighted with gas.

The residence is in every way well appointed and desirable, in first-rate condition, and contains some fifteen rooms, with the usual improvements. The grounds are very handsomely improved. House will be open to be seen after Sept. 3.

The plots are also improved, with fruit and shade trees, and front on a street sixty feet wide, and upon some of them are valuable buildings.

Special train will leave foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 1 P. M.

For railroad passes and maps apply to [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

An Elegant Mansion,

and other desirable real and personal property

FOR SALE!

AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

in Meriden, Conn.

Unless previously disposed of at private sale, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the

9th day of September, 1874,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the

Splendid Residence and Grounds

lately owned by

J. WILCOX, Esq.,

in Meriden, Conn. The house is centrally located in the city, stands upon high ground, is built of Milwaukee brick with brown-stone trimmings, is large and spacious, of beautiful architecture, and furnished with every modern convenience and improvement. The lot upon which it stands contains about

FIVE ACRES OF LAND,

tastefully laid out and in the best order, and ornamented with trees, shrubs, statuary, &c. This is one of the most elegant and desirable residences in the State of Connecticut, and cost five years ago, about $150,000.

I will also sell at public auction, at the same time and place, a large quantity of rich and desirable

Furniture, Lambrequins, Mirrors, Gas-fixtures, Lace Curtains, &c.,

especially designed for and adapted to the house. Also, the lot of

Land, with Stables, Coachman's House, &c.,

thereon, immediately adjoining the homestead.

Immediately after said sale I will also sell at public auction, the

Three-story Brick Building and Lot,

formerly owned by J. Wilcox, situated on the

CORNER MAIN AND BROAD STS.,

in said Meriden, fitted up for stores and tenements.

The above sale will be positive, rain or shine. Real estate will be sold subject to incumbrances thereon. Terms, twenty per cent. cash on day of sale, balance in thirty days. Further information furnished on application.
J. H. GUY, Trustee.
West Meriden, Conn.

MERIDEN, Aug. 5, 1874.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 838 Broadway, recently occupied by Mme. Demorest. Three rooms deep, with rear entrance, suitable for a first-class millinery or tailor's establishment, or for insurance company; also, the upper part, three floors, calculated and arranged for dwelling purposes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 35 East 17th st., or No. 3 Pine st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, about 50x138 feet, with basement and sub-cellar; new building and very well lighted. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—LARGE SIX-STORY STORE building, 25x114, No. 27 Barclay st., near Broadway, in complete order, and suitable for any business. GEO. W. WELSH, No. 253 Greenwich st.

TO LEASE—NOS. 23 AND 25 MERCER ST. ON favorable terms; extra wide marble-front store and lofts; can be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE VERY DESIRABLE BROWNstone high-stoop four-story house, No. 3 East 49th st., 150 feet from 5th av., on a lot 100 feet deep; house is 18 feet 6 inches by 65 feet; is in perfect order; has all the modern improvements; is furnished in three stories, with gas-fixtures and carpets, and was recently painted and frescoed handsomely; will be rented for two years to a first-class family only; rent $3,000 per annum. Apply to FOX BROTHERS, No. 8 Pine st., or on the premises, between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 5 EAST 33d st.; the house is fully furnished with new and first-class furniture; will be let low to a strictly private family. For terms and permit to see house, apply to J. B. BREED, No. 479 Broadway.

FLATS TO RENT—No. 144 EAST 14TH ST.—Modern; in complete order; third floors; possession immediately; dumb waiter; has every convenience for a small family without children. Apply to the janitor.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located, four-story high-stoop house in good order; full sized house and lot. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED DWELLings on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND IN PERfect order, three-story and basement brown-stone house, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st.; rent $200 per month. G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL AND COMPLETELY furnished house No. 136 West 46th st.; new and in perfect order; rent moderate. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—BASEMENT SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR'S office. No. 135 West 22d st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park.
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,
G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The twenty-ninth year will begin Sept. 16, 1874. The boarding department affords a pleasant home for young ladies from abroad.

For particulars address A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

MME. LESPINASSE'S

Fort Washington French Institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of parents. Sent free. T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY,

No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square. Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages. FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

ABINGDON BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children—Male department separate. Thorough grounding in English and practical branches. Also preparation in collegiate studies and for business. Interview or circular at Class Rooms, No. 275 West 11th st., New-York.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening for business education. This Institution received the first premium for penmanship at the American Institute.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 13 East 31st street, reopens September 24.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

THE MISSES PERKINS REOPEN THEIR school for girls and their Kindergarten, at No. 116 Waverley place, Sept. 30. For circulars apply to the above address.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—REV. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 15.

MRS. N. H. GILLET WILL OPEN A BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J.

[illegible] MASON WILL RESUME HER HOME [illegible] classes for young ladies and children on Oct. 1, at [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.

NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Reopens Sept. 14. Circulars at book stores, and at the Institute.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Offers superior educational advantages and the accommodations of a delightful home; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. Boarding pupils limited to thirty. A few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,

ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,

No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

Founded A. D. 1820.

Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal, No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK,

NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS

at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

MISS PERINE.

No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island. EMILE VIRNOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French, the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 15

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $500 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES ILDE, Jr., No. 483 Broadway.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDing the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year,) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale.
WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.,
Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 528 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th; primary, commercial, and classical departments.
M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. A first-class school for boys. Circulars at Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway. WALLER HOLLADAY, No. 3 Gramercy Park.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.
Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.
T. PATTISON, Principal.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. F. W. MOELLER, Principal.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

NEWPORT, R. I.—HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Preparation for Harvard and other Colleges, and for business; German and French taught; commences, Sept. 15. Address H. H. FAY, or J. R. LESLIE, Principals.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Reopens Sept. 16. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES DOREMUS

Will reopen their Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 47 East 21st st.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stamford, Conn.

MRS. J. T. [illegible] BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 West 49th st. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. D. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.

A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York.

Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the ancient and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 East 47th st., Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, and also the new branch at Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.

An early attendance is specially requested.

School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

MISS AYRES'

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) }

GIRARD INSTITUTE BOARDING AND DAY school for young gentlemen and children, No. 35 East 62d st., near Central Park, which is the playground of the school, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Terms moderate. No extras. Prospectus sent by mail. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Carpentry taught. Outdoor classes organized.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. M. S. PARKS,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Apply by letter until Sept. 1.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KUERSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS INSTITUTE—FOR young ladies, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New-York. Rev. L. H. REID, Principal, will open Sept. 16; healthy location; elegant building; competent teachers. Address Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS—Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, home like, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

$150 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION AT "Episcopal Academy," Haddonfield, N. J.
Rev. W. M. REILLY, Rector.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Fun's over; study begins.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS R. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—REFERENCES to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, Suffern, N. Y. $240 pays for board and tuition. T. W. SUFFERN, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, 1874.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, 358 LEXINGTON av., between 40th and 41st sts., will reopen Sept. 21.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES

AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course, French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 112 5th av.,
between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe Building.)

The only music school in this country which is conducted by practical musicians. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught.

The Amateur Orchestra and Orchestral School meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

The Amateur Opera recitals take place every fourth Wednesday in each month.

Lectures on the different musical sciences will be delivered every third Wednesday, by the greatest celebrities in the country.

The Conservatory Library, numbering now over 15,000 musical works, available to pupils.

ERNST EBERHARD, }
ANGELO TORRIANI, } Musical Directors.
WM. K. BASSFORD, }
P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

SEABURY SEMINARY.

No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 21, the eighth successful year. A thorough English and French school for young ladies and children. Also, a separate school for boys under the immediate charge of a clergyman. Three departments—Senior, junior, and kindergarten. Modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, and music taught by Professors. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st., New-York.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,

No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Reopens Sept. 21.

Elementary Class for boys from eight upwards.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MRS. BLEECKER'S

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874,
NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.
FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses.
MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

MISS JAUDON'S

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st st., (house next the church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her KINDERGARTEN will enter on its third year on the same day.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address 115 East 26th st., (formerly 129 East 24th st.)

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERman Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island.—French and German spoken in the house; location healthy; terms, $280 per annum.

Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianiste, from London. School will reopen Sept. 17.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, gentlemen, and children, and boarding-school for young gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st.—German, English, and French thoroughly taught by native instructors. Commercial and classical departments. Kindergarten and training school for kindergarteners. Sixteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 15. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21,
At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

NO. 59 WEST 42D ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS

Will reopen her French, German, and English Day-school for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the park after an early dinner.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th.
Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery; up-town College, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st. Book-keeping, arithmetic, higher mathematics; English branches; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE 23D ST. corner 6th av.—Most select and practical commercial school in the City. Now open, day and evening Please call.

MISS CRUTTENDEN, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent instructors, will re-open, on Sept. 28, her school for young ladies and children, at No. 39 West 35th st.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. H. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 18th st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BEtween 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept. 21. For prospectus address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14. Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTItute for Boys, corner Broadway and 45th st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSkill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 48th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH THOROugh instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 15. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 58 West 33d st.

MISS CONOVER WILL REOPEN HER HOME Boarding School for Children, Old Bridge, N. J., Sept. 17.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

TRINITY SCHOOL, NO. 648 7TH AV., REopens MONDAY, Sept. 7.

MRS. W. E. FRIEND'S SCHOOL, NO. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.,
Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.

During the week commencing Monday, Aug. 31, new pupils will be received between the hours of 9:30 A. M. and 12 M.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 16.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.

Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.
AUG. 7, 1874.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Seventeenth Annual Session begins Oct. 5, 1874. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

HAVING EXPERIENCED HOW DIFFICULT it is to obtain a capable teacher of languages, I have opened a BUREAU FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PARENTS AND SCHOOLS. Born in Europe. I have had all the advantages of education in the languages, and if ladies will allow me, I will present them only with such teachers as I shall have examined myself and found equal to the task of giving a thorough education to the children or pupils intrusted to their care. I shall, with pleasure, give my patrons such reference as will insure me their full confidence. If desired, I will procure teachers directly from Paris, Berlin, or other European cities. Open from 10 to 3.
ALMA E. MITCHELL, No. 67 West 35th st., N. Y.

WANTED—RE-ENGAGEMENT AS VISITING OR resident teacher in a first-class family in or around New-York, or as companion; no objection to travel; by a young German lady, graduate of Teachers' College, in Berlin, four years' experience in high American families, to teach German, French, as well as the English studies, to children between the ages of six and fourteen; highest references. Address E. M. S., care of B. Westermann & Co., No. 524 Broadway, New-York, German book store, where she can be seen on Saturday between 12 and 1 P. M.

A YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY OF THE highest musical standing, graduated and experienced teacher of modern languages, desires re-engagement in school or family, where she can exchange tuition for board. Call or address M. K., care — Christern, Esq., No. 77 University place.

A LADY OF CULTURE, EXPERIENCED IN teaching children English, French, and music, desires a position for the same; references the best. Address Teacher, Box No. 55 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLlege, wishes to obtain a position as a teacher in a school; can give the very best references. Apply to E. S. M., No. 150 Montague st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, German girls, and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is very quiet and orderly, and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid, and to do sewing in a private family; four years' reference from her last place; can operate on Willcox & Gibbs', and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines. Call at No. 145 32d st., near Lexington av., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse; highly competent in either capacity; good City reference. Call at No. 311 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts., in fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN agreeable young German girl who fully understands her work, and is obliging and very industrious; best of testimonials. Call at the Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist in washing or house-work in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY SMART AND well-recommended German girl (twenty-two months' references) as chamber-maid or nurse. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED WOMAN who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fresh game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; understands the care of milk and butter if required; has first-class recommendations from last employer. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as cook; can do all kinds of cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams; good baker; all kinds of side dishes in the neatest manner; country or City; will do washing, &c.; best testimonials. Call at No. 106 6th av., over the shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent young woman in a private family; is a very good cook and excellent washer and ironer; willing and obliging; will do housework for a small family; best testimonials from last employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a highly respectable woman, about thirty; understands good plain cooking; good washer and ironer; very neat and tidy in appearance; first-class City testimonials for honesty and sobriety; willing and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; is a good cook and thorough washer, ironer, and general house-worker; City or country, or would go South, (any distance;) has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; also, pickling, preserving, &c., of all kinds; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; thoroughly efficient; will assist with washing in a small family if required; best reference. Call or address No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.; inquire for J. T.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN AS cook; willing to assist in the washing; understands the care of milk and butter; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK, WASHER, &c.—BY A SPANISH YOUNG woman; is a good washer, ironer, and general house-maid for City or country; has good recommendations; speaks English plainly. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; will be found a willing, economical servant, good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best reference; City or country. Apply at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A GOOD cook; she is a good baker, and willing to assist in the washing; no objection to a private boarding-house. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker to cut and fit; employment by the day or week; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 236 West 20th st.

DOMESTIC HELP.

For every capacity, male and female, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
ALL NATIONALITIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant young widow, (one child,) a place in City or country to do general house-work; is a good plain washer and ironer; also an excellent seamstress; can furnish good references; wages, $8. Call at Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant young girl, who can do plain cooking, can wash and iron well, and is willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE NORTH of Ireland young woman, in a family, as general servant, in City or country; has a child; wages $7; good reference. Call at Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly capable; excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT COLORED WOMan, for City or country; is a very capable cook, and nice washer and ironer; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG, SMART, INtelligent German girl, speaking English; is a plain cook and a good washer and ironer; has the best of references; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, in the country, with her child three years old, to do general house-work; best of City reference. Apply at No. 419 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL [illegible] eighteen months' references, to do [illegible] house-work. Inquire at No. 370 Bowery, [illegible]

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will Display

TO-DAY
ONE
HUNDRED
CASES
NOVELTIES

IN THEIR

Various Departments,

Bought

FOR CASH

IN THE

MARKETS

OF

EUROPE.

Wholesale,

Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

Retail,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as laundress and to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 30 West 24th st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A good and useful young woman, or as chamber-maid and waitress, for City or country; has the best of references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN, WITH fine breast of milk, child two months old, as wet nurse; reference of character, &c. Call at Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS competent nurse; can take entire charge of a baby; excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 30 West 24th st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EFFICIENT person as seamstress; is a first-class family seamstress; can alter and trim dresses and make children's clothes; is willing to assist in the care of children or do chamber-work; best testimonials; ladies to be seen. Call or address Seamstress, No. 691 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs, Jacquin's Bureau.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young Protestant girl as waitress or chamber-maid, or to do both, in a private family; is a competent waitress and thorough chambermaid, and not afraid of work; first-class reference. Call or address M. F., No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman, as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver thoroughly; has two years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, IN A private family; understands his duties perfectly; has excellent recommendation as to sobriety, ability, and all the qualities required. Can be seen for one week at No. 392 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a Protestant man and wife, aged thirty years, no children and best recommendations; man can take care of horses, drive, milk, care cattle, do gardening and other work about a place; wife is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and can do up-stairs work, also care milk and make nice butter, &c. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; is a careful driver, and a good plain gardener; is willing to make himself useful; good references. Apply at No. 645 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; can give first-class references for three years from last employers; willing to make himself generally useful. Call at No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; careful, good driver; City or country; first-class reference. Address W. T., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands his business; deposit for honesty; best of reference. Address J. T. & K., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; City or country; satisfactory reference. Address J. D., Box No. 92 *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CLERK, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A MUSIC store, or any other business; best references given. Address M., Lock Box No. 26, Riverhead, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT man, aged twenty-eight years, who speaks fair English and can do all parts of gardening, vegetable, flower, green-house, graperies, fruits, &c.; was educated to the business in Sweden, and served two years in Germany; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MARRIED MAN without family, competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place, including greenhouse, graperies, fruit, and vegetables, and is a good propagator; good references. Address Reference, Box No. 227 *Times* Office, for three days.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED forty; two years in this country; has had many years experience in gardening and farming pursuits; would go West; good reference. Address E. D., Irvington, N. Y.

GROOM, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO UNderstands his business; can milk, and do general work about the house. Address C. S., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS groom; has the best of reference from last employer. Apply for two days at Wright's harness store, No. 311 4th av.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG Englishman; best of references given. Address H. H. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

MAN SERVANT.—BY A STRICTLY SOBER MAN as indoor servant; understands his business; five years in last place; good references. Call or address Falroe, No. 520 Canal st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE, AGED TWENTY-six years, who speaks good English; can take care of horses and cattle, drive, milk, do gardening and general work; well recommended. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A FIRST-CLASS wholesale grocery or dry goods house, by a young man twenty-one years of age, with six years' business experience, where integrity and strict application to business will insure advancement; references from present employers. Address, appointing interview, [illegible] J., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ENGLISH NURSE capable of bringing up an infant on the bottle; a good sewer; first-class City reference required. Call Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12, at No. 47 East 30th st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS OF [illegible]

DANCING [illegible]

C. E. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19
China, Saturday, Sept. 5	*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26
Java, Saturday, Sept. 12	Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30
*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16	Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 2

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 12:30 P. M., on SATURDAY, Sept. 5.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

PEMBROKE.....Sept. 12
GLAMORGAN.....Sept. 26

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Utopia, Saturday..Sept. 5	Italia, Wednesday..Sept. 23
Olympia, Saturday..Sept. 12	Elysia, Saturday....Sept. 26
Australia, Wed....Sept. 16	Europa, Wed'day..Sept. 30
Bolivia, Saturday..Sept. 19	Ethiopia, Saturday..Oct. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 2
STATE OF NEVADA.....Wednesday, Sept. 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 16

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen...Sept. 5, 12 M.	Spain.....Sept. 19, 10 A. M.
England....Sept. 12, 3 P. M.	Canada.....Sept. 26, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE, THOMAS.....Saturday, Sept. 5, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Sept. 8.
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Sept. 22.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ.....Saturday..Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE.....Saturday..Sept. 19
PEREIRE, SERMONT.....Saturday..Oct. 3
FRANCE, LANDORMY.....Saturday..Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER WASHINGTON, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES.....Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE.....Sept. 22, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....Oct. 13, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship MINISTER ROON, Capt. H. ERDMANN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. C. LEIST, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES.....Sept. 4
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA.....Sept. 22
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS.....Sept. 18.
CLARIBEL.....Oct. 9.

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....Sept. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....Sept. 17
[illegible]
CITY OF MERIDA, [illegible]
[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, Sept. 12, at 12 M.
COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, Sept. 26, at 12 M.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

GREAT REPUBLIC.....Sept. 19
ALASKA.....Oct. 3
COLORADO.....Oct. 17
CHINA.....Oct. 31
CITY OF PEKING.....Nov. 14

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

RATE OF PASSAGE, $300 CURRENCY.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow.

Freight will be received on new pier adjoining Pier No. 42, on and after Monday, Aug. 31.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 12 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Sept. 5.
COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Tuesday, Sept. 8.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Thursday, Sept. 10.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Sept. 15.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 22.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE BRINCKERHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No 52 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 2d day of April, 1874. The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Administrators, with the will annexed, by HENRY PARISH, President.
ap4-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 64 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—New-York, the 4th day of June, 1874.
JOHN SUTHERLAND, Executor, &c.
ju5-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PAYNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of A. W. Speir, No. 49 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874. JEMIMA PAYNE, Executrix.
mh27-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUANA DEACON DE MADEN, late of the City of Cardenas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of August, 1874. LAWRENCE TURNURE, Administrator, with the will annexed.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Proctors for Administrator, No. 49 Wall st. au28-1aw6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFFIN, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.
RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
au21-1awtf 26F*

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP,
Fine Cylinder Desks.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
[illegible]
[illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 8:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.,
No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED IN A NEAR-BY FIRST-class all the year Hotel, newly and elegantly furnished; must be capable, and have $5,000. The location, prospects, &c., unequalled. For particulars, address INTERVIEW, Box No. 795 Post Office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN WHOLESALE grocery business, Michigan; $10,000 can be safely invested, either as general or special; best New-York City references given. Address GROCER, Box No. 4,944 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE MUNICIPAL BONDS of a Western State, bearing 7 per cent. interest, for dry goods, clothing, or boots and shoes. Address WESTERNER, Box No. 171, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, in a profitable cash business, first-class in every respect. Address MERCHANT, Station D.

100 PER CENT. CAN BE MADE ON $5,000 more or less, from mother earth. Address A. J. HINDS, Patchogue, Long Island.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE JEROME PARK VILLA SITE AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Secretary, No. 20 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, Sept. 4, 1874, [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY CAN BE ACcommodated with board and a handsomely-furnished second floor in a private family; location central; references exchanged; terms, $75 per week. Address E. C. B., Post Office Box No. 3,699.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. and Broadway.—Parlor suite of three large, handsomely-furnished rooms; also four large rooms on second floor; bath, &c., to gentlemen with or without board, or to families with private table; references exchanged.

5TH AND 6TH AVS.
A large, well-furnished parlor and bedroom, southern exposure, on second floor; also, a pleasant room for two gentlemen, with good board for the Winter; references exchanged. No. 48 West 15th st.

NO. 434 5TH AV.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.
Very choice suites of apartments with private table and attendance; house first-class in all its appointments.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH and 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements can be made for the Winter.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.
To let, with board, handsomely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, en suite or singly; hot and cold water; also, small rooms, for gentlemen; references.

NO. 44 WEST 12TH ST.—TWO LARGE FRONT rooms, one alcove, to let, with first-class board, to married couples or a party of gentlemen; house handsomely furnished, and contains all modern conveniences.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information as to location, prices, &c., free, by applying to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

TENTH ST., NO. 96 EAST.—A FEW COMFORTably furnished rooms, including back parlor and extension, in a neat cosy house, with board; home comforts and unexceptionable table.

TO PARTIES SEEKING A CENTRAL LOCATION, very desirable connecting rooms, with board; also single room. No. 36 East 12th st., between University Place and Broadway. References.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in a first-class private house, 19th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references; medium-sized parlor and bedroom. Address H. M., Box 41 *Times* Up-town Office.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS RESIDING in their own house, can accommodate a gentleman and wife; location East 54th st., west of Lexington av. Address Post Office Box No. 586.

CALL AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARDers' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, for furnished rooms, with or without board; any locality and price; particulars free. Office open evenings.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen; house homelike and pleasant; modern conveniences; references.

NO. 13 BANK ST.—TO LET, WITH OR WITHout board, a large room and hall room adjoining; southern exposure; every convenience; location central; convenient to cars; references exchanged.

FORTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND AND 7TH AVS.—A private American family, occupying first-class house, will let choice of rooms, with board. Inquire at news stand, 48th st., corner 6th av.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST., SECOND DOOR FROM 5th av.—Elegant rooms to rent, with board, en suite or singly, with or without private table; transient boarders taken.

MADISON AV., NEAR 34TH ST.—ELEGANTly-furnished second and third floor; private table if desired. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., Everett Library.

5TH AV., NO. 164.
Two rooms on first floor, with bath and closets; fine suites on second and third floors; also single rooms; breakfast if desired.

MRS. WYCKOFF,
No. 330 5th av., has one very desirable suite of rooms to let, with private table.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.
Handsomely furnished, to let with or without board, en suite or singly; reference exchanged.

NO. 273 5TH AV.,
Between 29th and 30th sts., second floor, handsomely furnished, with strictly first-class board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,
corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

A PARLOR OR SECOND FLOOR TO LET with private table; also third floor rooms, en suite or singly, with board; references required. No. 28 East 23d st.

A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR TO rent, with board; all conveniences; would let the rooms separately; references exchanged. No. 41 East 29th st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Third-floor room, handsomely furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; references required.

TO LET, TO GENTLEMEN—TWO PLEASANT large furnished rooms, with first-class board; private family; references. No. 150 East 27th st.

NO. 35 WEST 10TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen desiring cleanliness and quietude; good opportunity.

SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED; ALSO, FRONT rooms on third floor, with board; terms moderate. No. 22 Waverley place.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, in a private family. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

ELEGANT LARGE FURNISHED ROOM; bath adjoining; also smaller, rent $2. No. 216 East 10th st., near 2d av.

UNFURNISHED FLOORS FOR SINGLE gentlemen or families; also, front parlor suitable for physician. No. 257 4th av.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS TO RENT, with board, en suite or singly, at No. 37 East 17th st.; references exchanged.

FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—No. 327 East 15th st., (Stuyvesant square,) suitable for small family.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE family, without board. No. 58 Irving place.

A FEW VACANT ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS board, may be had at Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO SUITES OF handsome rooms; also single room with board; references.

Z.—GREAT SPECIALTY IN FLOORS, WITH private table; also suites for families; elegantly-furnished rooms, with and without board, in all locations. List, prices, &c., free. "HOME GAZETTE" BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,267 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,
OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.
YACHTING, BOATING, AND FISHING.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds or some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodation for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, N. Y.
Good rooms can now be secured at this pleasant resort. House will remain open until Sept. 20.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.
Also Managers Grand Union Hotel, New-York.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,
Terms reduced, $8 to $12 per week, or $2 per day.
THEO. HAUSER, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Open all the year; terms for Autumn very low; families and transient guests here find everything desirable; excellent schools, mute institute, churches; climate and all associations unsurpassed for the education of children, with one-half the expense for the same in large cities.
Send stamp for circular and guide.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—GENTLEMAN, WIFE, TWO children, and maid; three rooms on second floor, with private table, at about $75 a week, between 8th and 33d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address H. C. F., Box No. 3,930 Post Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

TO BE SOLD AT THE PUBLIC POUND, KING'S [illegible] on FRIDAY, Sept. 4, at 10 A. M., [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS.—RIDING SADDLES, BRIDLES, HORSE blankets, and carriage robes, the largest stock in this City; also, whips, halters, brushes, sponges, &c. My harness are hand-made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

PRIVATE STABLE WANTED BETWEEN 44TH and 54th sts., west of 4th av., and not further west than 7th av., with six stalls and ample carriage room, from Oct. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1875; rent not to exceed $100 per month. Any party wishing to rent the same for strictly private use, address BOWKER, Box No. 11 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 38 EAST 40TH st.; 25 feet front; floor stable with seven stalls, and rooms for family overhead. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE A VERY STYLISH SADDLE HORSE, fourteen hands, seven years old. Inquire at No. 37 1st av., in the butcher shop.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL
First Mortgage Bonds.
About $100,000 on Main Lines at 90 and interest.
For sale by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL ST.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Paid up and subscribed capital.....$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus.....3,700,000
Life assets and annuities.....13,300,000
Total.....$27,000,000
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot thirty-two bonds numbered as follows: Nos. 577, 383, 39, 425, 226, 297, 97, 110, 533, 471, 469, 145, 102, 325, 116, 109, 217, 448, 452, 333, 316, 594, 526, 52, 1, 578, 479, 386, 291, 306, 405, 171, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1874. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may come before them will be held at the office of the company, in Toledo, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874. The stock transfer books will close at the close of business on Saturday, Sept. 5, and remain closed until Thursday, Oct. 8.
J. D. COX, President.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—Proposals for the sale of twenty (20) consolidated mortgage bonds to the Trustees of the sinking fund will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until 5th September, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees. R. G. ROLSTON, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN.
COUPON NOTICE.
The coupons on the Eight per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company of Michigan, due Sept. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1874. H. C. POTTER, Treas.

PUBLIC IS CAUTIONED NOT TO NEGOTIATE a bill of exchange, No. 1,649, dated New-Orleans, 29th August, for 14,000 francs at ninety days sight, on O. F. Krauss & Co., Paris, drawn by A. Bohn, and bought by the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, without consideration given.

10 PER CENT. GUARANTEED, FIRST mortgage loans on improved Iowa farms. References and full information sent on application.
UNDERWOOD & CLARK, Muscatine, Iowa.

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND BONDHOLDERS who wish the payment of their interest are invited to address J. J. N., Post Office Box No. 4,380 New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company will be held at the office of said company in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company has been declared from the net earnings of the three months ending Sept. 30, payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after the 15th day of October next, to stockholders of record, on the 19th day of September. The transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 19th inst., and will be opened on the morning of the 16th October.
GEO. H. MUMFORD, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on installments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS [illegible]
[illegible]
HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8.
AUGUSTIN DALY.....Proprietor and Manager
LAST NIGHT OF
WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?
MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 1:30.
Last time of
WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING,
First time here of Webster and Sardou's superb contemporaneous comedy of
THE FAST FAMILY,
and first appearance this season of Miss ADA DYAS, BIJOU HERON, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, Mr. HART CONWAY, Mr. J. W. JENNINGS. The rest of the company in the cast also.
MONDAY EVENING,
FAST FAMILY, SECOND TIME.
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
First production of the new and unique adaptation of Sheridan's famous
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
as remodeled for the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, and produced with an enormous cast, and new and exquisite scenery.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch respectfully announce that all preliminary arrangements are now being completed for the regular
SEASON OF ITALIAN OPERA,
beginning at the Academy of Music on
MONDAY, SEPT. 28.
Full particulars of the NEW ENGAGEMENTS effected, NEW COMPOSITIONS to be produced, the complete REPERTOIRE, &c., will be officially placed before the public in the newspapers on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., and also in a pamphlet, copies of which may be had at the Box-office of the Academy of Music, or will be mailed to any address on application.
Box-office opens for subscriptions MONDAY, Sept. 7, at 9 A. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of Dion Boucicault's new play
BELLE LAMAR.
The principal characters by
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH,
Miss K. ROGERS RANDOLPH,
Supported by a powerful cast.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) MATINEE AT 1:30
MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 7,
Revival of Otway's grand tragedy of
VENICE PRESERVED.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS
AT HOME,
IN THEIR NEW OPERA-HOUSE,
Broadway, corner 29th st.
The most beautiful, most comfortable, and best ventilated Theatre in the City,
And most complete minstrel organization in the world.
GREAT SUCCESS.
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
STREET CARS MAY BE ORDERED AT 10.
Moral—GO EARLY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. R. THORNE, Manager.
Immense success of the grand spectacular drama,
THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS!
And produced with oriental grandeur.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
MONDAY, Sept. 7, will be produced in unparalleled splendor, Kiralfy's grand spectacle of the DELUGE.

ROBINSON HALL,
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
CROWDED NIGHTLY with the ELITE OF NEW-YORK to witness the true and artistic representation of the genuine French
CAN-CAN.
MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2:30.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.
FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.
For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O. C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
R. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

HELEN,
between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wednesday, 2d..1:00 P. M.	Wed'day, Sept. 2.7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 3d.....2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 3d.....8:00 A. M.
Friday, 4th.......2:30 P. M.	Friday, 4th.......9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 5th....2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 5th....2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 8th.....8:30 A. M.	Monday, 7th.......2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 9th.8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 8th.....2:00 P. M.

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wednesday, 2d...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d..12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 3d.....9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 3d.....1:30 P. M.
Friday, 4th.......10:00 A. M.	Friday, 4th.......2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 5th....12:00 M.	Saturday, 5th.....4:00 P. M.
Sunday, 6th.......9:30 A. M.	Sunday, 6th.......4:00 P. M.
Monday, 7th.......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th.......6:45 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE.—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare, reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR YONKERS DAILY.
STEAMER "SAPPHO"
leaves Pier 26 N. R., foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

CAMP-MEETING—SEA CLIFF.—STEAMER MONITOR will leave foot of Leroy st., North River, at 7 A. M.; 24th st., 7:15; Pier No. 27, East River, (second pier below the bridge,) 7:30; Grand st., 7:45, and 33d st., 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Sea Cliff at 4:45 P. M. Also, steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, leaves Pier No. 27, East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stopping at Grand and 33d sts. Returning leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Tickets for round trip, 60 cents, good on either boat to Sept. 5.

$10.—REGATTA AT WATKINS, ON SENeca Lake, Sept. 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Excursion tickets via Erie Railway, New-York to Watkins [illegible]
[illegible]

CAMP-MEETING AT SEA CLIFF.—[illegible]
[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 10:45.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30 P. M.
THIRD WEEK
of Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON'S engagement,
and
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
of
JANE EYRE.

This delightful play is attracting the largest and most fashionable audiences ever gathered in a theatre at this season of the year. It is pronounced by the Press to be
INFINITELY SUPERIOR
even to
LED ASTRAY.

Characters by
Messrs. FREDERIC ROBINSON, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, H. W. MONTGOMERY, A. D. BRADLEY, T. E. MORRIS, W. H. WILDER and F. E. LAMB.
Misses CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, FANNY MORANT, MARIE WILKINS, MAUDE GRANGER, KATE HOLLAND, HATTIE THORPE, AUGUSTA RAYMOND, Little LAURA THORPE, DE LACY, and WILDE.

SATURDAY, Sept. 5, Third Matinée of JANE EYRE.
Box-office for the sale of reserved seats open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8 P. M.
REAPPEARANCE,
Of the eminent comedian, Mr. J. L. TOOLE,
Who will continue his series of representations.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Will be presented Pool's famous three-act Comedy of
PAUL PRY.
PAUL PRY.....Mr. J. L. TOOLE
With a one-act Comedy-Drama, entitled
OFF THE LINE.
HARRY COKE, (his original character), Mr. J. L. TOOLE
Only "Paul Pry" Matinée, Saturday at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14th st. and 6th av.
M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA.....Lessees and Managers
EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
Brilliantly increasing success of
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE,
Mlle. MINELLY, Mlle. GANDON,
Mons. DUBOUCHET, and Mons. DEBEER,
in the new and sparkling Opera Bouffe,
LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT,
LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT,
LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT,
received nightly with immense enthusiasm by
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES,
with its new and beautiful mise en scene, costumes, &c.
FULL GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Mons. C. VAN GHELE.....Musical Director
Seats secured six days in advance.
Theatre box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
West 23d st., 6th av., near Booth's Theatre.
GRAND REOPENING,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1874.
19th season of the world famous

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	First appearance here of
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Messrs. J. H. ROSS,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	JOS. NORRIS, FRED.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	WALTZ, J. J. KELLEY,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	W. HENRY RICE,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	PRIMA DONNA.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	THE OLD FAVORITES.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Bob Hart, Bockway, Emer-
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	son, Hogan, Savori, Donniker,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Jewell, Morrison, Templeton,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Raymond,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	DAN BRYANT.

Box-office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Seats secured.
FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
EVENING AT 8. | AFTERNOON AT 2.
THE LAST NAIL. | BLOW FOR BLOW.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING FAREWELL BENEFIT TO
MARIETTA RAVEL.
FRENCH SPY AND
TRACKED TO DEATH.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
EIGHTH WEEK of Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS.
Still more New Attractions.
LO LO, assisted by the DE GLORIAN BROTHERS,
Miss FANNY HERRING, the popular actress.
ELLA ARNOLD, ELLA MAYO,
HARRY FLOOD. BRUEN and ROONEY.
ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.

Public notice is hereby given that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material, and for grading to be done in the improvement district, in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under said act, at their office in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen until 12 o'clock at noon, Aug. 26, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.

Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any party desiring to bid. Copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, in Long Island City.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
PETER G. VAN ALST, R. M. C. GRAHAM,
H. S. ANABLE, WILLIAM BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN, Commissioners.

Public notice is hereby given that the time for receiving and opening the above-named bids or proposals for furnishing material and for grading in the improvement district in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City is enlarged and extended until the 5th day of September, 1874, at 12 o'clock at noon, and the said bids or proposals will be received up to that time at the office of the Commissioners, and the same will be then and there publicly opened.
Dated Aug. 26, 1874.
PETER G. VAN ALST, R. M. C. GRAHAM,
H. S. ANABLE, WM. BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN, Commissioners.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals are invited until 10th September by the Governor and Council of the State of Massachusetts for the excavation of rock and building of arch (mainly of brick) required in certain lengths of the Hoosac Tunnel, in addition to the work in progress by F. Shanly & Co.

The distances to be protected by arching make up an aggregate length of about two-fifths of a mile, and may be increased as occasion may require.

Satisfactory securities must be furnished when required. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

Separate proposals will also be received for building a granite facade at east end of the tunnel.

Separate proposals will be also received for building one wrought-iron bridge.

Specifications and all necessary information as to the work required, will be furnished on application to
BENJ. D. FROST, Engineer,
North Adams, Mass.

AUG. 21, 1874.
Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Arching," may be addressed to
ALFRED MACY,
Chairman of Tunnel Committee of Executive Council,
State House, Boston, Mass.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.

Public notice is hereby given, that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material for sewers, man-holes, culverts, &c., and for building the same, in that part of the Improvement District in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature, passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," lying westerly of Jackson and Van Alst avenues, will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under the said act, at their office, in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen, until 12 o'clock at noon, Sept. 9, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.

Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any parties desiring to bid; copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners in Long Island City.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
PETER G. VAN ALST, R. M. C. GRAHAM,
H. S. ANABLE, WILLIAM BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN, Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR,
No. 74 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1874.

SLATING.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 12th inst., at noon, for slating the new hospital building at the Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island.

IRON-WORK.—Also, proposals will be received until the 26th inst., at noon, for the iron-work required in the extension of the piazza to the hospital; also, iron girder to boiler-house, iron skylights, sash frames and roof. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Governor, at the Sailors' Snug Harbor, or for further particulars apply to R. T. SMYTH, Builder, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

Proposals to be sent to THOMAS GREENLEAF, Controller, No. 74 Wall st. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid which shall not be deemed for the interest of the institution.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 120 PEARL ST.,
BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, Sept. 10, 1874, for furnishing materials for and construction of a catch sand-pier at Buffalo, N. Y. Also for furnishing materials and labor for repairs of south end of Buffalo breakwater.
Separate bids must be submitted for each work.
For information on the subject, apply to this office.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, U. S. A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramps, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. [illegible]
[illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TOMBS JUSTICE.

CHARGES AGAINST A POLICE MAGISTRATE REFERRED TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THE MAGISTRATE SIGNS A COMMITMENT WITHOUT READING IT.

The case of Libby Doris, alias Mary Wilson, noticed in THE TIMES of yesterday, came before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, pursuant to previous adjournment. The prisoner had been committed by Police Magistrate Smith on a charge of larceny, the commitment reciting that it had been issued by the Magistrate after the charge had been preferred before him and evidence taken to sustain it. The prisoner having been brought before Judge Donohue on a writ of habeas corpus, a denial of the truth of the commitment and the Magistrate's return was interposed on her behalf. The representative of the District Attorney not being in a position to sustain the truth of the Magistrate's return, Judge Donohue expressed himself as considering the case one of unusual importance to the due administration of justice, and directed an adjournment until yesterday, together with a subpœna directing Police Magistrate Smith to appear before him and testify as to the truth of his return and the commitment under which the prisoner was held. The case, as published in the papers yesterday, evidently excited considerable attention, as a number of persons had congregated in the court at its opening to watch the proceedings. They were, however, doomed to disappointment, as, owing to indisposition, Judge Donohue was compelled to hear the matter in his private room.

Mr. Dana, who appeared to represent the District Attorney, admitted that the commitment under which the prisoner had been imprisoned by Judge Smith, was false, and that the traverse on behalf of the prisoner must, therefore, be taken as sustained; but there was in existence in the District Attorney's office an untried indictment against the prisoner, upon which a Bench warrant had been issued, and under this warrant he asked that she be remanded to prison.

Police Magistrate Smith, who at this stage of the case appeared in court, said he appeared in obedience to a subpœna; that he had just left the Court of Special Sessions which could not be carried on in his absence, and he asked for an adjournment until 3 o'clock.

Mr. Dana suggested that he did not see any necessity either for an adjournment or the further presence of the committing Magistrate, as the commitment had been virtually conceded to be erroneous.

Judge Donohue declined to assent to such an arrangement. Judge Smith, he said, was then present, and if he wanted an adjournment he could have it. The matter was one of great importance, and he (Judge Donohue) had made up his mind that practices of this character had crept into the administration of justice in the Police Courts, and should be stopped.

Judge Smith then stated that a week or ten days ago the woman now in custody was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in a robbery up town, but Capt. Tynan asked for her remand until he could obtain more evidence, and she was remanded. Capt. Tynan then came to him and informed him that there was an indictment against the woman on which she was convicted and sentence was suspended. This took place at the Special Sessions, while they were holding court. The Police Captain also showed him a certified copy of the conviction and the order of postponement of sentence, and her discharge on her verbal recognizance. Not being familiar with such matters and the practice of the court in such cases, he handed the papers to Mr. Johnson, the Clerk of Special Sessions, at the same time asking him if that was enough to make out a commitment on, to which Mr. Johnson replied, "Yes." The commitment was made out, and he admitted that he signed it without knowing its contents, trusting to the Police Captain and the Clerk, and believing it to be correct.

After hearing this statement Judge Donohue said there the magistrate had made a mistake, having signed a paper the contents of which he was ignorant of, and sending the woman to prison therein. Chadick and Gardner had been convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for something not so bad. If he, (Judge Donohue,) sitting as a Judge of the Supreme Court, was to sign an injunction restraining the City from taking some action, without having read the papers, what would be thought of him? "I have seen," Judge Donohue continued, "while I was in practice, things done in the civil district courts and police courts which made my blood boil. It seemed as though right was overridden. I have made up my mind that I will break up that sort of thing if I have to leave the bench to-morrow. While I am sitting in this court I will stop such practices. I am satisfied that crime is sustained and supported for its political and pecuniary assistance. Policy offices are tolerated, panel-houses are tolerated, and if one of these people choose to be independent, they are taken before a Police Court, and they dare not say their souls are their own." He, Judge Donohue, recalled an incident in his own experience, where a man was arrested by a police officer. The prisoner told his counsel he had been hounded down and had paid money, had become sick and tired of it, and they finally arrested him. A habeas corpus was taken out, the man brought to court, and the Police made a return that they held him on a requisition from the Governor of Ohio for an unexpired term of imprisonment. The prison authorities of Ohio were communicated with, and they replied that the man had been pardoned nine years before.

Judge Smith here remarked that he regretted seeing in the papers yesterday some intimation that what he had done was criminal. If such was the case he was very sorry.

Judge Donohue said he was very strongly of opinion that it was so—if it was not, what else was it? He so regarded it. It was something that should not be allowed to pass. He would send a communication to the District Attorney to have the matter laid before the Grand Jury, unless counsel for the prisoner would undertake to do so.

Mr. J. D. McClelland, who appeared for the prisoner, said he would, if assenting to do so, find himself greatly embarrassed by coming in conflict with a Judge of the court in which he practiced. It was well known that counsel were sometimes obliged, in duty to their clients, to take a stand against the bench, which they would prefer to avoid.

Judge Donohue then said he would himself address the District Attorney in the matter. The woman was discharged from arrest under the commitment in question, but she was immediately rearrested on a bench warrant issued by the District Attorney and taken to the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Wandell, who refused to commit her, on the ground that he believed he had no legal authority to do so. She was then taken away by the officer who had her in charge.

THE VAN DEUSER CASE.

The inquest in the case of Joseph Van Deuser, the little boy who died at No. 48 Park street on the 24th of August, shortly after having been removed from the Five Points House of Industry, where it is alleged he received the injuries which caused his death, was resumed yesterday. Dr. Hunt, of No. 50 West Twenty-ninth street, testified that he saw the deceased with Dr. Rounds, who asked to see him in consultation. Was told that the child had been suffering from a severe diarrhea, and was then in a stupor, without pulse. Saw the patient and found him in a state of collapse, caused, in his opinion, by the diarrhea. Heard nothing of cold baths and whipping. Cold baths or whipping might produce the same results. Was one of the consulting physicians of the house, and was on duty at the time of his visit.

Dr. Charles Jassin, No. 655 Lexington avenue, testified that he called to see the child on the afternoon of the 24th, at No. 48 Park place. Found him in convulsions and unconscious. After hearing the evidence, was of the opinion that the convulsions had been caused by fright.

The testimony of the child's mother and of other witnesses was then read, and several of the boys belonging to the institution were put upon the stand. Some told the same story they had told at first, but others varied considerably in their statements. Mr. William F. Barnard, the Superintendent, then testified. His testimony related principally to the rules and regulations of the house and the appointment of its officers.

After the Coroner's charge the jury retired, taking the evidence with them, and, after two hours' deliberation, brought in the following verdict:

That Joseph Van Deuser came to his death by diarrhea, aggravated by want of proper care in the early stages of the disease, and his subsequent improper removal from the hospital.

After the verdict was given Coroner Croker decided that he would again commit the prisoner, Barnard, to the Tombs to await the action of the District Attorney, as in his opinion he was not exonerated by the verdict.

A FATAL QUARREL.

A number of young men, among whom were Richard Cody, of No. 560 West Fifty-fourth street, and James Redmond, of Fifty-fifth street and Tenth avenue, entered the lager-beer saloon, corner of Tenth avenue and Fifty-third street, on Wednesday evening, and began playing cards for drinks. The card-playing continued for several hours, and the players becoming intoxicated grew quarrelsome. The topic of conversation among the party was the effect of the recent labor strikes in the City. Redmond and Cody, who are both union society men, quarreled several times during the night, and were prevented from coming to blows by [illegible] of the other members of the [illegible] going up to go home the quarrel [illegible] and Cody and [illegible] On arriving at Cody's house [illegible] procured and drank by them. The quarrel was renewed, and no one being present to prevent it, the men came to blows, and engaged in a rough and tumble fight. Redmond finding that he was about being worsted in the encounter, drew a knife from his pocket, and stabbed Cody in the neck and back, inflicting dangerous if not fatal wounds. Redmond was arrested, and locked up in the Twenty-second Precinct Station. Cody was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

EXCURSION OF THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

SOUTHERN AND OTHER VISITORS ENTERTAINED—AN ENJOYABLE AFFAIR.

One of the most pleasant excursions of the season was that given yesterday by the members of the New-York Cotton Exchange to the delegates of the National Cotton Exchange, who have been lately holding meetings with the view of establishing a standard classification of cotton for the United States. Everything contributed to render the occasion especially agreeable. The weather was delightful on the water; there was an excellent steamer at the disposal of the excursionists; the interchange of courtesies was of the most pleasant kind, and the hospitalities of the hour knew no stint or curtailment. The delegates who were the guests of the Cotton Exchange were Messrs. R. M. Powle, of Baltimore; L. Lester Taylor, Cincinnati; C. E. Richards, Galveston; J. E. Gilbert, Nashville; S. M. Inman, Atlanta; William C. Sibley, Augusta, Ga.; William Henry Woods, Savannah; E. G. Mathews, Baltimore; W. D. Reynolds, Norfolk; D. E. Huger, Mobile; S. M. Gates, Memphis, Tenn.; J. E. Stenhouse, Charlotte, N. C.; B. R. Smith, Boston; John C. Graham, Selma, Ala.; J. C. Doswell, New-Orleans; Thos. Fenner, Chesbrough; J. G. Ginn, Eutala; J. H. Cohen, St. Louis; A. K. Childs, Athens. The members of the Cotton Exchange, whether they were all on the excursion or not, took at least a holiday, for the Exchange was closed, and no business was transacted. The steamer Shady Side was specially chartered for the occasion; an excellent band was on board to make matters lively; and as good cheer is an important adjunct of these social occasions, Delmonico was intrusted with the catering. It was well that so speedy a vessel as the trim little Harlem River steamer had been engaged for the excursion, which did not begin particularly early, and extended a good deal beyond the ordinary limits. A trip was made to Hell Gate in the first instance, and after returning and rounding the southern portion of the island, the Shady Side steamed up the Hudson to West Point. It was originally the intention to touch at Staten Island, with the view of inspecting some new cotton stores there, but the delay at Hell Gate caused the abandonment of this project. Precisely at 10 o'clock the excursion party left Pier No. 22 East River, the steam-boat subsequently touching at the pier at the foot of Thirty-fourth street, when the excursionists received an addition to their number. Among the most prominent members of the New-York Cotton Exchange who took part in the pleasures of the day were M. B. Fielding, J. A. Black, Philip Henry, A. B. Graves, Ex-President of the Exchange; Thomas A. Patterson, Frank Zerege, A. J. Macauley, Samuel Warne, Edward Leverich, Henry Hantz, President; E. R. Powers, B. P. Baker, President of the Committee of Arrangements; J. F. Wenman, Robert Murdoch, M. Leachman, John B. Kitching, Thomas Fenner. At Hell Gate there was the usual inspection of the excavations going forward there. Gen. Newton joined the party here, and accompanied them during the remainder of the excursion on the trip up to West Point. During this portion of the excursion the hospitalities proper to the occasion were dispensed. There was nothing formal in the affair, and the speechmaking, which came in at this point also, was of the social kind as well. The entertainers were profuse in their attentions, and the guests equally bountiful in their acknowledgments. Such of them as spoke also expressed their sense of the facilities which they had received in New-York, and were evidently well satisfied with the result of their labors. The speakers were: Mr. M. B. Fielding; Mr. Phelps, of New-Orleans; Mr. Hantz, New-York; Mr. Doswell, New-Orleans; Mr. Baker, New-York; Mr. E. J. Donnell and Mr. Taylor, of Cincinnati. The steamboat reached West Point at about 3 o'clock. Here a committee waited on the commanding officer, and a visit was paid to the Military Academy. The party started on the return trip at 5 o'clock and made a final landing at Peck Slip at half-past eight after an exceedingly pleasant day.

A POLICEMAN TRIED FOR CLUBBING.

Patrolman John A. Moran, of the Fifth Precinct, was placed on trial at Police Head-quarters yesterday, for having brutally clubbed Mr. William Emerson, a proof-reader. Mr. Emerson testified that on the night of Aug. 13, in company with two friends, Mr. John Sandford, a jeweler residing at the Belmont Hotel, and Mr. John McDonnell, he went up Broadway on his way home. They had been walking all the evening, and were very tired. They sat down on the steps of the Brandreth House to rest themselves. Moran came up and said, "You fellows, get away from here." Sandford said. "We are very tired, and sat down here to rest ourselves." Moran continued, "You get away from here. Such fellows as you have no business to be here at this time, and none of your chin; get away!" Emerson said, "Officer, we haven't given you any chin, nor do we want any chin." Moran then struck him in the face with his club and knocked him down. He got up and ran across Canal street. He stumbled and fell across the railroad track. Moran seized him and beat him badly about the body with the club. Moran then locked him up in the station-house on a charge of disorderly conduct. On being arraigned at the Tombs next morning Emerson was discharged by Justice Wandell, who noticed the marks of the clubbing, and directed him to make a complaint against Moran.

Mr. Emerson's testimony was fully corroborated by Messrs. Sandford and McDonnell, who were in his company at the time of the outrage.

Moran denied the clubbing, said he was ordered to make the arrest by Sergt. Reed, of the Fifth Precinct, and his testimony was corroborated by a man who gave his name as Solomon Levi, a "broker," doing business in Canal street. The case was referred to the full board.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Brooklyn Board of Health met yesterday, and acting upon the suggestion contained in a communication from Alexander H. Skene, President of the Medical Society of Kings County, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in order to enforce chapter 436 of the laws of 1874, in respect to the registration of medical practitioners, the Committee on Vital Statistics be directed to cause a new registration of physicians to be made;

That such registration, in accordance with the law, be directed to "licentiates or graduates of some medical society or chartered school or certificate from the censors of some one of the medical societies, either from the County, District, or State Society, which certificate shall set forth that said censors have found the person to whom it was issued qualified to practice all of the branches of the medical art mentioned in it. And such certificate must be recorded in a book provided and kept for the purpose by the County Clerk of each county in the State."

That the members of the several medical societies of this county are requested to present this board the necessary diploma, license, or certificate as proof of qualification for registration.

That on and after Nov. 1, 1874, this department will issue permits for burial only upon certificate of death furnished by physicians properly and legally qualified.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the medical societies of this city.

Fifty-nine cases of contagious diseases were reported during the past week.

AMERICAN SHAD FOR GERMAN WATERS.

Some weeks ago it was announced in the columns of THE TIMES that Mr. Fred. Mather, the well-known fish culturist, had sailed for Germany, having in charge some 100,000 young shad which he hoped to convey alive to the streams of that country. From a recent letter written on board the steamer Donau, and addressed to the *Forrest and Stream*, it appears that the experiment was unsuccessful. In the communication mentioned Mr. Mather says:

"I regret to say that our mission has not been successful; our fish died last night of starvation. Mr. Anderson and myself have done all that could be done under the circumstances, were with them night and day, gave them Croton water every hour the first six days, and every half hour the remaining four. Out of 100,000 fish we had lost but 10,000 at the close of the ninth day."

It is understood that another attempt to transplant young shad from American to German waters will be made next season.

THE JENKINS CASE.

James Jenkins, the boy who was arrested charged with stealing a gold certificate for $1,000 from his employers, Messrs. Rasmus & Lisignola, of Exchange place, was taken before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court yesterday. There not being sufficient evidence against him, he was discharged. It has been reported that on the day the certificate disappeared, a gentleman saw Jenkins drop a folded piece of paper, which was picked up by a man who was standing near him. It is supposed that this might have been the certificate.

THE NEW-JERSEY UNIVERSALIST STATE CONVENTION.

The attendance at the Universalist State Convention, in Jersey City, yesterday, was larger than on the previous day. It was decided to hold the next annual convention at Hightstown. Resolutions of regret for the death of Rev. J. G. Bartholomew, of Newark, were submitted by Rev. Mrs. Hanaford and adopted. Officers for the next convention were elected, and a Committee on Home Missionary Work appointed. In the afternoon several communications on the work of the Woman's Centenary Association were [illegible]. The usual religious services were then held, followed by [illegible] sacrament of communion. In the evening Rev. B. F. Bowles, of Philadelphia, preached an eloquent sermon on the religious education of the young. This was followed by brief addresses from some of the delegates, and the convention adjourned.

CALEDONIAN GAMES.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT LION PARK—RESULT OF THE ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

The eighteenth annual picnic and exhibition of national games of the New-York Caledonian Club was held yesterday at Lion Park, One Hundred and Tenth street and Eighth avenue. The members of the club to the number of over 200, clad in the costumes of the various Highland clans, and bearing handsome banners, marched from the club-rooms, in Sullivan street, at an early hour under the leadership of Henry G. Thomson, Chief, and attended by Robertson's and Wallace's brass and string bands and the pipers of the club. After parading the principal streets in the vicinity to the time of the soul-stirring Scottish music, the members of the club and their friends proceeded to Lion Park, and the programme being a long one, the sports were immediately begun. The scene at the Park during the day was one of unusual animation and excitement. Every railroad car running to the grounds was crowded far beyond its legitimate capacity, and the accommodation of the railroad not being sufficient, coaches, light wagons, and every conceivable kind of conveyance was pressed into the service. The crowd about 2 o'clock was immense, and it is calculated that at least 20,000 persons visited the grounds during the day. Notwithstanding this fact, however, perfect order prevailed, and people seemed intent on enjoying themselves to the utmost. The principal point of attraction, of course, was the circular enclosure in which the national games took place, and every eminence which promised a good view of the contests was speedily occupied by the interested spectators. Other amusements, however, were not wanting, and the various means of enjoyment incidental to a public pic-nic were largely patronized. Nor were the festivities confined exclusively to the sons and daughters of Scotland, a large number of the representatives of the Emerald Isle having also put in an appearance to add to the liveliness of the occasion, and the "Highland Fling" and "Auld Lang Syne," in one portion of the grounds, were no less heartily enjoyed than the "Rocky Road to Dublin" and "Garry Owen" in another. In fact almost all nationalities were represented in the assemblage; but the utmost good feeling prevailed; and although the consumption of lager was something incredible, not a single incident occurred to mar the enjoyment of the occasion. The members of the Caledonian Club exerted themselves to the utmost to preserve order and minister to the pleasure of their numerous guests, and were so far successful that the services of the large force of Police in attendance at this—the monster gathering of the season—were not called into requisition. A number of Scottish visitors from different parts of the United States and Canada were in attendance, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the day's enjoyment. On the whole it is safe to say that in point of numbers and the character of the entertainment afforded the reunion of the Caledonian Club for the year 1874 has been a greater success than any of its predecessors, and reflects much credit on the members of the organization.

The results of the different contests were as follows:

Putting the Heavy Stone, (21 pounds)—John Anderson first prize, 34 feet 7 inches; Alex. McKay second, 33 feet 5 inches; William Robertson third, 30 feet 2½ inches.

Standing Jump.—Archer Rennie first, 9 feet 6¾ inches; George Goldie second, 9 feet 6 inches; J. A. Fullerton third, 9 feet 3¾ inches.

Running Jump.—Thos. Buchan, 18 feet 7 inches; Andrew Rennie, 18 feet 5 inches; Walter Brown, 18 feet 4 inches.

Short Race (100 yards)—James Harvey, Montreal, first; Andrew Rennie, second; A. C. Reid, Chicago, third. Time—11 seconds.

Throwing a 16-pound Hammer.—A. McKay, 86 feet 4 inches; John Anderson, 84 feet 11 inches; J. B. Fullerton, 83 feet 10 inches.

Standing High Leap.—George Goldie, 4 feet 7 inches; Andrew Chrystie, 4 feet 6 inches; J. A. Fullerton, 4 feet 5 inches.

Broadsword Dance.—L. D. Robertson, first prize; A. Nevins, second; James West, third.

Throwing the 56-pound Weight.—J. A. Fullerton, 21 feet 8 inches; Alex. McKay, 20 feet, 7 inches; George Goldie, 20 feet 3 inches.

Quarter-mile Race.—James Harvey, first; A. C. Reid, second; Walter Brown, third. Time—58 seconds.

Tossing the Caber.—George Goldie, 38 feet 11 inches; J. A. Fullerton, 38 feet 10 inches; Robert Williamson, 38 feet 6 inches.

Three-legged Race.—Outsiders—Reid and Gray, first; McKay and Robertson, second; Sharp and Rutherford, third. Caledonians—Rennie and Robertson, first; Frazer and Todd, second; Duke and Edington, third.

Hitch and Kick.—G. F. Addison, 9 feet 1 inch; A. C. Reid, 8 feet 11 inches; Wm. Forsyth, 8 feet 6 inches.

Boys' Race—220 yards, (for members' sons only, under twelve years of age)—T. Grassick, first; J. M. Baxter, second; C. Inglis, third.

Vaulting with Pole.—Wm. Robertson, 9 feet 9 inches; George Goldie, 9 feet 6 inches; Frank Duke, 9 feet.

One-mile Walking Match.—J. A. Henderson, first; T. McEwen, second; Wm. Forsyth, third.

Sack Race.—(Over hurdles 18 inches high)—Thomas Buchan, first; D. B. Fleming, second; J. Downie, third.

Hop, Step, and Jump.—Walter Brown, 42 feet 3 inches; John Sharpe, 42 feet 2 inches; Thomas Buchan, 38 feet 9 inches.

Putting the Light Stone, (14 pounds)—John Anderson, 43 feet 2 inches; W. Robertson, 38 feet 4 inches; J. A. Fullerton, 37 feet 7 inches.

Highland Fling.—A. Niven, first prize; James Nicholson, second prize; James West, third prize.

Throwing the Light Hammer, (12 pounds)—Alexander McKay 102 feet 3 inches; J. A. Fullerton, 100 feet 7 inches; John Anderson, 99 feet.

Bagpipe Playing, (Reel and Strathspey)—Piper Clelland, first prize; Piper Bowman, second prize; Piper Rankin, third prize.

Special Race—One mile, confined to members of Caledonian societies. James Harvey, Montreal, first; J. Downie, second; W. Parker, third. Time—5 minutes 22½ seconds.

Running High Leap.—Andrew Rennie, 5 feet 4 inches; W. Robertson, 5 feet 3 inches; James Corsair, 5 feet.

Hurdle Race—One-eighth of a mile. A. C. Reid, first; Walter Brown, second; James Edinton, third.

Boys' Race—(Members' sons only, under fifteen years)—George Grassick, first; Thomas Grassick, second.

The special prizes to the members appearing in the best Highland costume were awarded to Messrs. Simpson, Jamieson, and McKay.

The judges were Henry Boehmeir, of the Athletic Club; Capt. Bruce, Messrs. Russell, (two,) and a Mr. Gibbs, of Philadelphia. At 8 o'clock in the evening the members of the club, accompanied by their band, left the park for their club rooms, and those who remained on the grounds engaged in dancing and other festivities, which were kept up until a late hour.

THE SCHOLLAND CASE IN JERSEY CITY.

Mrs. Valentine Scholland, who was beaten by her husband, in Jersey City, on Tuesday night, is gradually recovering, and is now considered almost out of danger. This is the second time her husband has attempted to take her life within a year. An impression prevails that he is insane, and at the time he was taken before Justice Davis that official warned his wife to be on her guard, as he was liable to kill her at any moment. He even advised her to leave him, and take her children with her, so as to be out of danger. Scholland is still in custody, and still manifests the utmost anxiety about his wife's condition.

THIEVES IN FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

Flushing is again afflicted with burglars and thieves, who within a few days past have committed a number of depredations. About forty choice fowls, belonging to Sheriff Covert, at White Port, were stolen on Tuesday night. On Wednesday night they entered the residence of Thomas Warren, Esq., in Flushing village, but got no farther than the laundry, when a burglar-alarm aroused the inmates, and the intruders beat a hasty retreat, leaving behind a box of matches and some other articles of no particular value. On the same night the residence of Rev. C. J. Shepherd, of West Flushing, was entered, and the thieves seem to have taken their time in making a thorough examination of the premises, Mr. Shepherd and his family being absent. Drawers, chests, trunks, in fact everything in the house was ransacked, but until Mr. Shepherd's return the exact loss cannot be stated.

EUROPEAN CAPITALISTS AND NEW-YORK CITY BONDS.

Alderman Ottendorfer was informed yesterday, by a number of gentlemen who have just arrived from Frankfort-on-the-Main; that some capitalists in that city are ready to purchase New-York City bonds, of one issue, to the amount of $5,000,000 at one hundred and three and a fraction. Mr. Ottendorfer announced that he would communicate the fact to the Controller.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN OLD MAN.

Emanuel Friedman, aged seventy years, was charged before Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, with abandoning his wife, who is about sixty years old. He denies that he was ever married to her, and claims that he is now living with his second wife at No. 25 Essex street, and that his first wife is dead. The complainant swears positively they were married, and threatens to prosecute Friedman for bigamy.

A DARING THIEF.

Frank Wilson entered the jewelry store of Adams & Co., No. 825 Broadway, yesterday, and after looking through a collection of gold chains snatched up one of them worth $35 and rushed from the store. Samuel Werner, the clerk who attended him, gave chase, and captured him after a sharp run. Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, held Wilson in $1,000 bail for trial.

ALLEGED DISHONEST DOMESTICS.

Julia Morris and Elvina West, two domestics lately employed by Mrs. Elizabeth Wetmore of No. 145 West Eleventh street, were arraigned before Justice Morgan at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with stealing a quantity of clothing. [illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steamer Cimbria sailed from this port yesterday for Hamburgh with 24,844 letters and 44 bags of papers.

Mr. Andrew W. Leggett has been removed from the office of Deputy Collector of Assessments by Controller Green.

James O'Neale, a journalist, died yesterday morning at Gowanus, N. Y., in his sixty-first year. He was formerly an attaché of the New-York *Leader*.

Mr. Wm. Miles, President of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, has donated to the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association a plot of ground in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

John McCue, charged with stealing $89 from the bar of John Duffy, No. 421 West Seventeenth street, was remanded by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

Yesterday Catharine Caine, of No. 415 Tenth street, was committed by Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, charged with stealing a watch and chain from John Sherry, of No. 42 Grant street, Williamsburg.

Matthew Fay, a boy nine years old, residing in Broadway, near Manhattan street, while collecting wood from a raft at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, fell into the North River, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

During a quarrel in Tompkins square yesterday morning between Catherine Rielly and Ellen Heffernan, two vagrants, Rielly was knocked down and had her hip broken by Heffernan, who was arrested. Rielly was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A free course of lessons in phonic shorthand will be given by Mrs. Eliza B. Burns, in room No. 25 of the Cooper Union, on Monday and Thursday evenings during the Fall and Winter season. The opening lesson takes place on Sept. 7, at 8 P. M.

Mr. Geo. W. Blunt, Secretary to the Board of Pilot Commissioners, has just issued a notice to shipmasters, calling their attention to the law forbidding the throwing of ballast and other material into the harbor, and requesting strict obedience to the same.

Orlando J. Durant, while in a cell at the Twenty-ninth Precinct for being insane, attempted suicide yesterday morning by butting his head against the wall. He injured himself so severely that his removal to Bellevue Hospital was deemed necessary.

Yesterday Mr. Frederick Lundkwist, the Swedish merchant, who was arrested on a charge of having been guilty of swindling and burglary in Stockholm, as already reported, sailed for Sweden in charge of Mr. John E. Kennedy, Marshal Fiske's Chief Clerk.

John Killner, aged seventeen, of Ninety-second street and Fifth avenue, and Philip Zahn, aged eighteen, of No. 549 First avenue, both employed in the furniture factory, No. 131 Mercer street, quarreled yesterday, when Killner was slightly stabbed in the right side by Zahn, who was arrested.

BROOKLYN.

Over 3,000 pensioners will receive their quarterly stipends to-day at the office of Pension Agent McLeer, in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Board of Police yesterday inflicted penalties upon several members of the force for neglect of duty and violation of discipline.

Brooklyn Postmaster Talbot has recently destroyed a number of obscenely written postal cards addressed to Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton, and others.

Emmanuel Nyers, aged fifty years, and residing at No. 125 Bridge street, Brooklyn, attempted suicide yesterday morning, by swallowing arsenic. Antidotes counteracted the effects of the poison.

The body of the man who was found dead at the Evergreen Cemetery, on Wednesday, was identified yesterday as that of Mr. C. H. Clark, of New-York. Death is supposed to have resulted from poison.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of City Works held yesterday, a resolution was passed calling upon the engineer to prepare a list of all the streets in need of repairs, so that a certificate to that effect may be laid before the Mayor.

Yesterday Justice Walsh committed an organ grinder named John Schute, residing at Baxter street, New-York, to the Penitentiary for thirty days for plying his vocation in Front street, Brooklyn, accompanied by an Italian girl nine years of age.

Two cartmen named Michael McMullen and John McArdle, were brutally beaten yesterday morning by eight or ten men, who attacked them in Nevins street, Brooklyn, and charged them with carting coal to the county buildings at a reduced rate.

A match game of ten-pins was played yesterday afternoon at Boulevard Garden, E. D., between Wm. E. Richardson and George Decker, for $50 a side, ninety balls, which the former won. Score, 490 to 740. Average—Richardson, 5.44; Decker, 5.22. Quite a number of friends of both parties were present, and after the game a splendid collation was partaken of.

Yesterday Coroner Jones held an inquest in the case of Mrs. Catherine Tighe, who was found dead in the Crow Hill district, on Monday last, under suspicious circumstances. Dr. Shepard testified that, in connection with Drs. Raymond and Burdick, he made a post-mortem examination of the body, and he was of the opinion that death was caused by paralysis of the heart, superinduced by overexcitement. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

LONG ISLAND.

The annual regatta of the Town of Flushing will take place on Thursday, the 10th inst.

The Holly machinery for the Flushing waterworks has arrived, and will be at once transported to the engine-house and put in place. The supply-pipes are being laid as fast as the contractor can furnish them.

A horse belonging to a peddler named McFadden, pastured in a field adjoining the rifle-range at Creedmoor, Long Island, was burned to death on Tuesday night by some malicious person, who first saturated his hide with turpentine, and then set him on fire.

STATEN ISLAND.

The assessment rolls of property in the village of Edgewater show an aggregate value of over $7,000,000. The rate of taxation this year is 1 3-10 per cent., which will raise the whole levy to $61,000, including $15,000 extra tax ordered by the courts.

NEW-JERSEY.

The population of Hackensack has increased from 1,500 to 10,000 since 1832.

David Hall, of West Hoboken, had three of his fingers cut off by a hay-cutting machine yesterday.

Rev. John D. Baywell is the first colored juror who ever served in Union County. He was drawn in a panel yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Victor M. Dolliver committed suicide at her home in Raritan, N. J., on Wednesday last, by hanging herself with a silk handkerchief.

Jacob Ginand, a cutler, of Paterson, accidentally cut his left hand off at the wrist, yesterday, while sharpening a large paper knife. Very slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics reports eighty-three deaths in Paterson during the month of August. Of these forty-eight were males, thirty-one under one year of age, and twelve over fifty. The oldest was ninety-four.

An inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, at Snake Hill, N. J., escaped, and subsequently his clothing was found on the banks of the Hackensack River, near the institution. No other trace of him has been discovered.

A little girl named Susan Leahy, aged eight years, fell from her father's canal-boat which was being unloaded at the Central Railroad dock yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. Her body was subsequently recovered.

Cornelius J. Rooney, an ex-member of the Jersey City Board of Education, fell into a hole in Palisade avenue, near the Ravine Road Bridge, and sustained several bruises. That section of the street has been in a very dangerous condition for a long time.

Some time after midnight on Wednesday a thief broke a pane of glass in the show-window of Harry Knight's stationery store, in Montgomery street, Jersey City, and abstracted a tray of gold pens and several other articles, the whole being valued at $60.

Yesterday morning John McKnight, captain and owner of the canal-boat Storms, lying at the coal docks in Elizabethport, went to a store in the town to purchase some groceries. On his return he was struck by a coal train while crossing the Central Railroad tracks, and died soon after.

James O'Hern, a laborer employed on the new tunnel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad through Bergen Hill, was killed Wednesday night by being caught between two of the dump cars used for hauling stones from the shafts. He was conveyed to his residence on Hicks street, where he lingered in terrible agony for about two hours.

Philip Russell, a workman employed at the new Jersey City Ferry buildings now in course of erection, and another man named William Nugent were arrested last evening on a charge of stealing [illegible] of lumber. Russell is [illegible] the thief, and Nugent the receiver. They were both held in default of bail.

During a colored ball at Westfield on Wednesday night two negroes quarreled, and one of them named Johnson cut the other, whose name was Oliver, in a shocking manner with a razor. Officers were sent for to quell the disturbance, but before their arrival, the entire party fled, taking the wounded man with them, and succeeded in getting on board the cars and making their escape. The party belonged in Newark.

PROPOSED STATUE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. Gordon W. Burnham, in a letter to Mr. Henry G. Stebbins, President of the Department of Parks, has very liberally offered for the Central Park a bronze statue of Daniel Webster, of colossal size, with an appropriate granite pedestal, the whole work to be executed by the best artists and in a manner worthy of the great subject. This very handsome offer of Mr. Burnham's, together with a suggestion of a position for the statue on the lower end of the mall, proposed by Mr. Wales, late President of the department, will, no doubt, meet with the speedy acceptance and approbation of the Commissioners. The donor is anxious that the work should be completed by the Fourth of July, 1876, the centennial of American independence.

A BOLD ARREST.

Detective Slavin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, while walking through Thompson street yesterday evening, about 8.30 o'clock, saw two men carrying a heavy carpet-bag. They acted in a suspicious manner, continually looking back, and handing the bag from one to the other. The detective, becoming convinced that something was wrong, determined to follow them. He recognized one of the men as John Yetter, alias "Dutch," a noted sneak-thief and burglar. Yetter's companion he did not know. On reaching Bleecker street the two men were joined by two others, with whom they conversed for a moment, and then walked toward Houston street, through Thompson street. As they had gained the Eighth Precinct, and the street was very dark, Slavin determined upon capturing them, then and there. They made a desperate resistance, Yetter for a while having the best of the officer, who had to contend with the two men. By this time, however, Officer Isaac Henderson came to the assistance of Detective Slavin, and the prisoners were brought to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, in Mercer street. On the carpet-bag being opened by Capt. Byrnes, it was found to contain 583 lace handkerchiefs, evidently the proceeds of a recent burglary. The prisoners gave their names as John Yetter, of No. 27 Cannon street, and Frank Perley, of Bleecker, near McDougal. They are held to await the identification of the stolen property, and will be arraigned before Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market, this afternoon.

A HOUSE STOLEN.

Between 10 and 12 o'clock on Wednesday night an old wooden building one story and a half high, 25 feet wide, and 100 feet deep, and which stood on Plymouth street, between Warren and Washington streets, Jersey City, was torn down, stolen, and carried away, so that nothing except the foundation remained. The building belonged to Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, and was formerly used as a laundry, but had remained unoccupied for a long time. The occupants of several large tenement-houses in the neighborhood are suspected of being the thieves. A well-known house-mover says he would not have taken a contract to remove the building in less than five days. The policeman on that beat knew nothing of the theft until he was informed of it, and at that time the last board had disappeared.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

State Senator H. C. Connelly, of Kingston, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Count G. Galli, Italian Consul at New-Orleans, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Gov. William Dennison, of Ohio, and Rev. H. S. Hoffman, of Philadelphia, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Senator Benjamin F. Rice, of Arkansas, and Ex-Congressman T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Boggs, United States Navy; Major Henry C. Hodges, United States Army, and Rev. Hugh Smythe, of Cincinnati, are at the Everett House.

State Treasurer Thomas Raines, of Albany; Ex-Gov. A. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts; John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore; Dr. Harvey, of the British (Bengal) Army; Hon. Charles C. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island; Judge E. C. Billings, of New-Orleans, and Rev. S. N. Tebbs, of England, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange met yesterday, Mr. Edsall presiding. The following applications for membership were approved: O. B. Fuller, A. Z. Vouros, W. P. Sawyer, and H. O. Stillwell. The Complaint Committee for the month of September are Messrs. Stark, Pool, and Dale. The flour rules were amended so that the inspectors shall hereafter be approved by the Committee on Flour. Mr. Wm. E. Treadwell was appointed a member of the Flour Committee vice Thomas Dougherty, who, being an Inspector, could not serve on the committee. On complaint of Messrs. Sinclaire & Marvin, Mr. Simon Morawetz was suspended from the privileges of membership of the Exchange until further notice.

RACKET AND HAND-BALL.

A racket match for the championship of America and a purse of $500 was played by Thomas Moore and James Denny yesterday afternoon, at McQuade's Racket and Ball Court, corner of Grand and Madison streets. Moore won three games out of five after a close contest. The attendance of spectators was very large, and considerable sums of money changed hands on the event. A hand-ball match afterward took place, in which contestants for the championship of the world, the McQuade brothers, Thomas Cooke, and James Keating participated. The game was simply an exhibition one, and was thoroughly appreciated.

[Advertisement.]

A gratifying fact is embodied in KNOX's announcement that his Fall style of gentlemen's HATS is ready for inspection and the widespread approval it is certain to command. HATS purchased at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, must give unqualified satisfaction.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Havana, from Havana.—L. Arrucbarrena, Mariano Judez, Juan Aviles, wife, four children, and two servants, Miss Carlota Hernandez, Edmundo Pichardo, Joseph Heinrich, Fernando Agnus and daughter, Pascasio Peren, Manuel Munoz, Enrique Melendez, Jose M. Arriago.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—Mr. Horton, W. H. Calvert and wife, W. D. Bryan, W. F. Smallwood, Mrs. Feeley, infant, and daughter, F. Haimann, Chas. Wernicke, D. Grimm, George P. Walker, L. P. Dupont, H. H. Johnson, S. R. Handy, George Murkin, Michael McCarty, John Laven, Godfrey Greiner.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:30 | Sun sets.....6:28 | Moon rises.11:53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:20 | Gov. Island.3:09 | Hell Gate....4:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Sept. 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Rotterdam, (Ger.,) Jansen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Cimbria, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg, Kunhardt Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston. H. F. Dimock; Weybosset, Chester, Port Royal and Fernandina, H. Gelpcke; City of Merida, Timmermann, Havana and Nassau, F. Alexandre & Son; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Eleonora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Annie M. Small, Packer, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Joven Thomas, (Port.,) Cunha, Oporto, Portugal, Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Barks, Alfredo, (Ital.,) Padeletti, Gloucester, England, J. C. Seager; Hermoine, (Br.,) Lavero, Pernambuco and Bahia, Bowring & Archibald; Mathilde, (Norw.,) Larsen, Dublin, Tetens & Bockmann; Argonaute, (Fr.,) Raymond, Havre, France, Boyd & Hincken; Energia, (Ital.,) Cervette, Waterford, England, J. C. Seager; Union, (Br.,) Marchant, St. John's, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Sestri Primo, (Ital.,) Sivoir, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Nictaux, (Br.,) Masters, Philadelphia, C. W. Bertaux; Dagmal, (Norw.,) Haare, Lisbon, Tetens & Bockmann; Eudora, (Br.,) Bolt, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Carpione, (Aust.,) Sturlese, Gloucester, Slocovich & Co.; Virgo, (Norw.,) Mikkelsen, Bristol, England, Funch, Edye & Co.; Chimoca, (Norw.,) Haare, Lisbon, C. Tobias & Co.

Brigs Ennis, Dyer, Oporto, J. Zattlosen; Matilda Bellagamba, (Ital.,) Sturlese, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Crescent, (Br.,) Faulkner, Maitland, N. S., &c., Jas. F. Whitney & Co.; Harry Robinson, Demerara, Leaycraft & Co.

Schrs. Freedom, (Br.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., C. W. Bertaux & Co.; A. M. Allen, Concklin, Galveston, W. C. Adams & Co.; Eduard Burton, (Br.,) Merriam, Moncton, N. B., D. R. R. Wolf & Co.; Pangassett, Ingersoll, Wilmington, N. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Charley Banks, Nelson, Baltimore; Ben. Davis, Wilmington, N. C.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Phillips, Havana Aug. 29, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Bark Massimo d'Azelio, (Ital.,) Vallefederica, Havre 45 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Pietro G., (Ital.,) Schiaffeno, Waterford 53 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark W. E. Anderson, Brandt, Matanzas 20 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Had strong N. N. E. winds most of the passage.

Brig Maria, (Ital.,) Gargiulo, Cette 53 ds. with wine to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Candidessa Lauro, (Ital.,) Lauro, Trieste 59 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Brig Edith, Johnson, St. Marc via Delaware Breakwater 26 ds., with logwood to E. Murray, Jr.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Had strong N. and N. E. winds.

Brig Bellie Ware, Ashbury, Manzanillo 30 ds., with melado and molasses to J. J. Owen & Son—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Had heavy N. and N. E. winds the [illegible]

Schr. [illegible], Kent, Newport.

Schr. Richard [illegible]

Schr. A. Terrill, Crockett, Salem.

Schr. C. P. Shultz, Young, Bridgeport.

Schr. W. E. Palmer, Staples, New-Bedford.

Schr. Charger, White, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. Memento, White, New-Bedford.

Schr. Nightingale, Young, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hattie Leon, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. J. J. Worthington, Fitch, Somerset.

Schr. Neptune, Holmes, Michias, with lumber to order.

Schr. Bramall, Hamilton, Clark's Island, with stone to order.

Schr. W. S. Mount, Hawkins, Brookhaven.

Schr. Challenge, Terrill, Greenport.

Schr. H. E. Russell, Mahaffey, Cape Ann.

Schr. E. K. Wilson, Harris, New-Haven.

Schr. Justice, Reynch, Newport.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Challenge, Brown, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Mary Francis, Cain, Virginia.

Schr. M. F. Bradshaw, Bradshaw, Virginia.

Schr. M. L. Whitmore, Whitmore, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Zopher Mills.

Schr. Ida Barker, Dobbin, Charleston, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Patterson & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Carolina, Gaskell, Washington, N. C. 5 ds., with naval stores and cotton to W. K. Hinman & Co.

Schr. Cyrus Hall, Hawes, Portsmouth, Va.

Schr. Emma Aery, Hall, Baltimore.

Schr. A. Willey, Willey, Maryland.

Schr. Eurotas, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Providence.

Schr. R. H. Clark, Feuger, Providence.

Schr. Artist, Clement, Providence.

Schr. J. H. Burritt, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. E. Potter, Ellsworth, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Purvis, Lisle, Providence.

Schr. Margaret Jane, Kennedy, Providence.

Schr. Imogene Diverty, Gandy, Providence.

Schr. Zelia, Howell, Providence.

Schr. John Crockford, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Frank-Maria, Wood, Providence.

Schr. Success, Richards, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. B. Anthony, Rose, Block Island.

Schr. Caura, Cornell, New-Haven.

Schr. A. W. Thompson, Wright, New-Haven.

Schr. Grace Watson, Raynor, Pawtucket.

Schr. M. D. Cargill, Rick, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Onward, Wheeler, Stonington.

Schr. Stephen Morgan, Cummings, Stonington.

Schr. J. H. Connoe, Haskell, Providence.

Schr. W. D. Margam, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Dodge, Fall River.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Buley, Stamford.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. Herbert E., Mount, Brazos 23 ds., with hides and wool to Woodhouse & Rudd. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. Mary Frances, Bradshaw, Virginia.

Schr. T. P. Ball, Johnson, Portland, N. H., 4 ds., in ballast to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. H. Eaton, Young, Apalachicola 25 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson—vessel to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Leona, Jordon, Corpus Christi 24 ds., with hides, wool, and bones to John H. Brower. Had strong N. winds.

Schr. Wm. H. Jones, Lions, Fernandina 12 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to A. Abbott.

Schr. John Curtin, Jr., Dennis, Chincoteague, Va.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Tyler, Port Royal 10 ds., with yellow pine to Kinney, Ross & Co.—vessel to Squire Bros.

Schr. A. H. How, Newbrey, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, W. S. W.; hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Cimbria, for Hamburg; Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; City of Merida, for Havana, via Nassau; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; ships O. Thyon, for Sourabaya; Joven Thomas, for Oporto; bark Amykos, for Rouen; Teresa Picasso, for Queenstown; brig Excelsior, for Bermuda.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 3.—Arr. steamer Neptune, Berry, from New-York; bark Idaho, Richardson, from Cienfuegos; brigs Adelia McLoon, Averill, from do.; Oriana, (Br.,) Doane, from Terceira; schrs. Mary A. Drury, Baker, from Alexandria; J. H. De Wolfe, Nickerson, from Baltimore; Stephen Morris, Seaman, from Philadelphia; Benj. Courtney, Baker, from Hoboken; Gem, Thomas, from New-York.

Also arr. steamers Mercedita, Marshman, from Charleston; Wm. Lawrence, Howes, from Baltimore; barks J. L. Wickwire, (Br.,) Murray, from Azua; Black Eagle, Phillips, from Jersey City; brigs Antelope, Lang, from Fortune Island; Alice Tarleton, Tucker, from Pensacola; schrs. Mary Ann, (Br.,) Thibedeau, from Bonaire; Helen J. Holway, Holmes, from Caibarien; L. C. Hicks, (Semple,) E. G. Robinson, Champion, Abbie L. Dow, (Young,) Thomas W. Haven, (Rackett,) Walton Gott, J. J. Moore, Brackett, Harry L. Whiton, Rich, Maud Robinson, Wm. L. Abbott, Ludlam, S. C. Tryon, Nickerson, Colin C. Baker, Baker, and Anna Barton, Frank, from Philadelphia; Annie Bliss, Simmons, from Port Johnson; Mary E. Pearson, Warren, from do.; Mary B. Smith, Chadwick, from Rondout; C. W. Locke, Potter, from Newburg; Kate Foster, Foster, from Weehawken; C. Borden, Marsters, from do.; Golden Eagle, Valley, from do.; Cephas Starrett, Babbage, from do.; Lottie Ames, Nash, from Hoboken; Harriet Newell, Baker, from do.; Annomack, Flye, from New-York.

Below coming up, bark Ann Elizabeth, from Sagua; brigs Julia E. Haskell, Wapitt, and Milwaukee; schrs. Thos. T. Tasker, Ruth T. Carlisle, G. R. Pomeroy, Addie Wright, Ned Godfrey, J. B. Van Duzen, Maggie J. Lawrence, Thomas Clyde, Maggie B. Smith, J. B. Clayton, Carrie Nelson, Lottie, N. W. Magee, Wm. S. Farwell, D. S. Siver, Ramon De Ajuria, and Sullivan Davis.

Cld. bark Star King, Sanborn, for Matanzas; schr. Hattie A. White, Bellatty, for Charleston, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 3.—The brig Castilio, from Havana, for Baltimore, with yellow fever on board, has arr. at Cape Henry, and is anchored five miles inside the light. A tug will be sent from Baltimore to tow her up. Two of the crew are reported dead.

Passed in for Richmond, schr. Tradewind, from Philadelphia.

Sld. bark Nil Desperandum, for Santos.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 3.—Sld. all vessels except a schr. and two brigs.

A brig passed in early this morning.

A large steamer, supposed to be the new Reading steamer, has been moving about the bay, and has now gone outside.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Sept. 3.—Passed up, schrs. R. & S. Corson, Lottie K. Friend, and Francis L. Godfrey, from Boston; Charles Carroll, from Hyannis; Emma Heather, from New-York; Wm. G. Mosely, from Fernandina; Salmon Washburn, from Taunton; Lorine, from Boston; M. E. Graham, from Batty.

Passed down, steamer Florida, for Providence; schrs. Richard Rhoades, for Baracoa; Lizzie Carr, for Boston; Baltimore, for Norfolk; Sarah A. Harding, for Aspinwall; bark Auguste, for Antwerp.

Brig Callao, from Belfast, Ireland, passed up at 2:10 P. M. Steamers Williamsport (new) and Leopard, from Newberryport; Berks, from Fall River; schrs. Favorite, from Horton's Point; West Dennis, from Boston; Virginia Hickman, from do., and Joseph Oakes, from Kingston, Jam., for Chester, Penn., passed up this afternoon. Schrs. Jesse W. Knight, for Washington, D. C., and Lalla Rookh, for Manchester, N. H., were anchored off here this afternoon, and still remain.

Also arr. schrs. Decatur, Oakes, South Amboy, for Plymouth; Nicola, Salmon River, N. B., for New-York; Ned, Sumter, Idaho, and Tennessee, Rockland, for do.; Eveline and Ocean Ranger, for do.; Harmonia, do., for New-Haven; Cicero, do., for Stonington; Atlantic, do., for Norwalk.

Sld. all before reported, excepting schrs. Charmer, Grand Island, and Nicola.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—Cld. barkentine Huntress, for Barcelona.

Arr. at the Passes, bark Frank Marion and brig Robert Dillon, from New-York. Sld. steamer City of Houston.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 3.—Cld. steam-ship Fanita, for New-York; schr. Rollie, for Barbadoes. Arr. steam-ships Berks, from Fall River; Leopard, from Newburyport; Pioneer, from Wilmington, N. C.; brig Calso, from Belfast, Ireland; schr. West Dennis, from Boston; brig H. B. Jones, from Cardenas; schr. H. W. McColly, from Charleston, S. C. Sld. steamer Kenilworth, for Liverpool. At Chester, schr. James Oakes, from Milk River, Ga. Cld. schr. Ellen Holgate, for Fall River.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Sept. 3.—Sld. schr. Slater, Hawkins, for Fernandina.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 3.—Arr. schr. Lizzie Young, Townsend, from Philadelphia; steam-ship Worcester, Snow, from Boston. Sld. schr. Stephen G. Hart, Pierson, for Providence.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept. 3.—Arr. schr. Charmer, Charleston, for Boston. Reports: Was run into last night in Vineyard Sound by schr. H. G. Metcalf, and had mainsail torn, main rigging on starboard side carried away, flanking and bulwarks stove, and quarter rail broken; will make temporary repairs before proceeding.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 3.—Arr. steamers Rebecca Clyde, from Wilmington, N. C.; T. J. Cochran, from Newbern; Benj. Meinden, from Plymouth, N. C.; Vineland, from New-York; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; barks Dido, from Londonderry; Argo, from Cork; Artares, from Londonderry; India, from Antwerp; schr. Leander, from Portland.

Below, steamer Berlin, from Bremen.

Cld. steamers Jno. W. Garnett, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia. Brig Carrie Bertha, for West Indies. Schrs. Wm. B. Herrick, for Boston; Bella Russell, for Boston; T. Harris Kirk, for New-York.

Sld. steamer John S. Hopkins, for Boston. The schr. J. Taylor, from San Blas, before reported at Quarantine, has come up to the City.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Sld. for the United States, Speranza, Competitor, Ausio, Der Pommer, Susan L. Fitzgerald, Abraham Young, Montag, J. Williams, and Henry Lippitt.

Arr. out on the 1st inst., Chas. Dickens, Ridderkirk, Victoria, Anna Dorothea, E. F. Gabain, Mayflower, and Carl.

2d, St. Paul's, Colonio, and Thomas Fletcher.

3d, Josie Mildred, Idem, Anna Olivari.

Also arr. out Margarida.

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 3.—Sld. steam-ship Cornwall, Capt. Stainfer, for New-York.

CARDIFF, Sept. 3.—Cardiff Line steamer Glamorgan, Laybourne, arr. here this afternoon.

The Industrial Exhibition Company,

OF NEW-YORK.

Notice is hereby given that the FIRST PREMIUM ALLOTMENT of the Premium Bonds, issued according to a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, will be held publicly on MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M., at

TAMMANY HALL.

New-York, Aug. 28, 1874.

By order of the board.

F. A. ALBERGER, President.
WM. C. MOORE, Treasurer.
REUBEN J. TODD, Secretary.

Admission free.

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Which EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN the MOST DURABLE in wear and the MOST SATISFACTORY to purchasers.

"Alhambra," "Alcazar,"
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"Gros de Maroc,"
"Gros de Tanges,"
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"Legion d'Honneur,"
"Drap de Milan,"
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"Grand Cashmere de Soie," and
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Of EVERY QUALITY and from the HIGHEST TO THE LOWEST GRADES in

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"Faille Double," "Faille Chaine,"

In STAPLE and the NEWEST SHADES.

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"Raye," "Jaspe,"
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In PLAIN STAPLE PATTERNS and in the NEW SHADES, WITH

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A New Material for Sleeveless Jackets.

All the DESIRABLE COLORS in

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